

Forging Foreign Policy Role

New Egypt Premier Makes Rapid Leadership Impact

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (WP) — In the seven weeks since he became premier of Egypt, Mustapha Khalil has established himself as one of the country's most powerful figures.

His selection by President Anwar Sadat for the mission of conveying Egypt's latest peace proposals to Washington this week confirms the widespread impression here that Mr. Khalil is not only running the government with a firm hand but also carving out a role in foreign policy.

Unlike his predecessor, he has been deeply involved in the deliberations over Egypt's policy in the negotiations with Israel and he has emerged as Mr. Sadat's conduit for briefing the press about the course of the talks.

Mr. Khalil, a 58-year-old engineer, was not exactly plucked from obscurity to become premier when Mr. Sadat installed a new peace-oriented government after the Camp David agreements. He has been in and out of the Cabinet since 1954, and was a member of the National Security Council, Mr. Sadat's panel of advisers, in his capacity as first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union.

That was Egypt's only legal political organization under Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Khalil, under Mr. Sadat's direction, presided over its dissolution and the establishment of independent political parties. The day before he was named premier, Mr. Khalil joined Mr. Sadat's own National Democratic Party, which now dominates Egyptian political life.

For all his years in public life, however, Mr. Khalil has little diplomatic or negotiating experience. It came as no surprise here when it was announced that he would be accompanied on his trip to the United States and Europe by Osama Baz, who is first undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry and has been involved in all the negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Khalil is an engineering graduate of Cairo University and holds a graduate degree from the University of Illinois.

His specialty was railroads, and Nasser made him minister of transport in 1954 after Mr. Khalil prepared for him a study of the country's transport problems.

He was later minister of housing and of communications, which brought him into contact with some of Egypt's most intractable problems.

Dropped from the government in a dispute with Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers in 1966, he was out of pub-

lic life until, in 1970, he was assigned to reorganize the country's information media. He recommended that the press and television be made independent of the government, which led to a new conflict with the pro-Soviet "Ali Sabry group," and in Mr. Khalil's resignation. Nasser died in 1970, and in the ensuing power struggle Mr. Sadat put former Vice President Ali Sabry in prison and brought Mr. Khalil back to public life.

One of his first acts as premier was to put into practice some of the information policies that had been rejected eight years before. He abolished the Ministry of Information and Culture, and said that the press is in the free of direct government control.

As premier, he has pledged to

U.S. Offers Federal Plan In New Cyprus Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

riot communities under the mediation of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. There is no intention to have the United States become directly involved in the talks as it has in the Middle East, they said.

In the summer of 1974, after an abortive effort by Greek Cypriots to stage a coup on Cyprus, the Turks invaded the island. And when preliminary talks broke down, Turkey sent in additional forces. As a result, the political character of the island has been drastically changed.

Prior to 1974, the 18 percent of Cyprus' population that was Turk-

Janata Man Wins Election in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (AP) —

The Janata Party candidate backed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai won a special election today in the east central state of Bihar, the United News of India reported.

Great importance had been placed on the election by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's opposition party, whose candidate led in early returns.

Mrs. Gandhi had hoped that the special election in Bihar would show that her party had regained support outside the southern states. All her candidates in Bihar lost in the March, 1977, general election which followed a state of emergency.

Mr. Khalil is an engineering graduate of Cairo University and holds a graduate degree from the University of Illinois.

His specialty was railroads, and Nasser made him minister of transport in 1954 after Mr. Khalil prepared for him a study of the country's transport problems.

He was later minister of housing and of communications, which brought him into contact with some of Egypt's most intractable problems.

Dropped from the government in a dispute with Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers in 1966, he was out of pub-



Mustapha Khalil

combat corruption and ineptitude in government and the state industries, but has also said he will not promise what he cannot deliver. It is widely believed he turned down the premiership at least twice because he did not believe the job could be done.

Sarkis in France for Aid

Lebanese President Bars A New Palestinian Influx

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, apparently assured here of French aid, warned today there was no room for a further influx of Palestinians into his country.

"It cannot be envisaged under any circumstances that they be [further] implanted on Lebanese soil," the 54-year-old president said at a news conference.

"Neither the political situation nor the economic possibilities could allow such an absorption," Mr. Sarkis said the only way to solve the Palestinian problem was for Israel to give up the territories it has occupied since the 1967 war and for a Palestinian state to be created.

Death Watch In Algiers

(Continued from Page 1)

army is reported to have been given to Col. Benjeddid Chadli, head of the Oran military region, who is not considered a likely candidate for the presidency. The council is said to want the army to insure calm during a power transition but not to play a visible role.

Newspaper Cites Solidity

El Moudjahid, the government newspaper, has been insisting on the solidity of the Algerian regime and Mr. Boumedienne's "socialist gains" for his people. But a majority of the members of the council are considered by diplomats here to be somewhat to the right of the president.

Even so, there seemed little likelihood that ideology would play much of a role in the struggle for succession. Old friendships and enmities, formed during Algeria's struggle for independence from France, are expected to be much more important.

Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud of Libya was reported to have arrived in Algiers unexpectedly. It was presumed that he was here to lobby for a successor to Mr. Boumedienne who would not abandon Algeria's radical stand on the conflict with Israel. This stand is generally shared, and is often amplified, by the Libyans.

Etna Town in Lava Path

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 29 (UPI) —

Lava pouring from a new mouth of Mt. Etna advanced toward a town of 7,000 inhabitants today, but officials said it posed no immediate threat. "There is no danger," said a municipal official in Zafferana Etna, 1,968 feet up on the slopes of Europe's tallest volcano.

"All other ways can be ruled out," he said.

The Lebanese president has been in France since Monday to press his case for increased French military and moral support in his effort to end the Lebanese fighting. He leaves here Friday.

According to Lebanese sources, Paris and Beirut are negotiating arrangements that would provide French assistance of \$340 million by 1981 to help equip the regular Lebanese Army.

The assistance would include French officers and material aid, including 30-ton AMX-30 tanks, lighter AMX-13 tanks, Puma SA 330 helicopters and anti-tank missiles, the sources said.

In addition, France would agree to undertake the maintenance of 10 Mirage-3 fighter-bombers already used by the Lebanese Air Force, they said.

Mr. Sarkis, speaking to reporters, made no mention of the military aid during his 10-minute statement. He did say, however, that his meeting yesterday with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had convinced him France would cooperate by all possible means to come to the aid of Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace likewise declined to discuss details of any military assistance.



Vietnamese refugee children play basketball near their huts at a Malaysian camp on Bidong Island.

Hundreds More Vietnam Refugees Slip Into Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Hundreds more Vietnamese refugees slipped past naval and police patrols and smashed their boats on Malaysia's eastern beaches so they wouldn't be sent back to sea, police said today.

The new arrivals swelled the population of the country's refugee camps in more than 42,500, and

Home Affairs Minister Ghazali Shafie appealed to United States to open its shores to the "boat people." Police said at least 5,000 men, women and children from a flotilla of more than 30 boats have managed to slip past patrol boats and reach land in recent weeks. Hundreds of them yesterday. They destroyed the boats to avoid being pushed back out to sea.

Psychiatrist Cites 'Severe Depression' Among Cultists

The Jonestown Survivors: A High Suicide Risk Note

By Joseph B. Treaster

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 29 (NYT) —

A psychiatrist who specializes in treating former cultists said yesterday that many surviving members of the People's Temple were "suffering from severe depression, which, if not treated, could lead to suicide."

Dr. Hardal Sukhdeo, deputy chairman of the psychiatry department at the New Jersey College of Medicine, said the survivors "are coming out of the brainwashing and, if they do not get help, most of them will not be able to adjust to society."

Shah's Foes Still Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

work has been badly disrupted by strikes and slowdowns.

Troops also were ordered to run the headquarters of the state radio and TV after employees walked out to protest the government's refusal to allow journalists on seven national dailies to publish without censorship.

The seven papers stopped publishing Nov. 6, the day the shah appointed Gen. Azhari as premier with orders to restore stability after 11 months of bloody opposition to the 59-year-old monarch's rule. Journalists and printers on the papers refused to submit to censorship.

Bank Records Checked

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Officials from the public prosecutor's office today began examining central bank records to check allegations that \$2.4 billion flowed out of the country into foreign bank accounts of princes and politicians during the crisis.

Shahpour Motamed Shirazi, currency controller at the Central Bank of Iran, insisted yesterday that the figure was exaggerated and that the bank had its own list of questionable transfers. "We are prepared in hand that over in the court," Mr. Shirazi said.

The list of 144 in 180 members of the royal family, the military, civil and business elite shocked the nation.

Germany's Sign Accord Fixing Most of Border

BONN, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — West and East Germany today formally signed an agreement fixing most of the border between their two countries.

After nearly six years of negotiations, they have agreed on 1,297 kilometers of the border. There is still no agreed line along a 95-kilometer stretch where the Elbe River forms the border, nor along 1.2 kilometers of a stream in the Harz Mountains.

East Germany wants the border to run through the middle of the navigable channel of the Elbe. West Germany says the 1972 basic treaty between the two countries provides that the final border should be based on the postwar occupation treaties signed by the Western Allies and the Soviet Union.

Following the historical border between Prussia and Hanover the disputed stretch of river was included in the British occupation zone.

7 Climbers Missing On French Alp Peak

GRENOBLE, France, Nov. 29 (AP) — Seven young French climbers have been missing since Saturday on the French Alps.

Search parties trying to reach a mountain hut 1,800 meters high, about 30 miles from Grenoble, where the party was reported Saturday, have been turned back for two days by heavy snow and fog.

Dr. Sukhdeo arrived here Monday night and began interviewing survivors.

"These people are very much used to being given directions," he said, "and they're going to go through a process of real socialization."

In other developments, the authorities in Guyana investigating the Jonestown deaths released six more members of the cult from custody. Police Commissioner Lloyd Barker disclosed that the more than 900 killings and suicides at the jungle commune on Nov. 18 had

stretched over a span of five hours and that the examination of bodies showed no sign of a struggle.

The commissioner said the post found a stack of rifles at one of the pavilions where members of the cult drank a soft drink laced with cyanide.

He also said he was convinced that it was in the final hours of the evening that James Jones, the leader of the cult, and about 60 of the security guards had died.

The commissioner said that he also found plates of grilled chicken sandwiches sprinkled with cyanide and that investigators had obtained "information that all the food in the pavilion that night had been eaten."

Mr. Barker said there were no catkins that some of the security guards drank the poisons like a drink of beer, but that some of the guards also injected the poison directly into their veins.

He added that the matter whether Mr. Jones had killed himself with a gun or had been ordered was still being studied. He said the police had evidence the gun had been held close to the leader's head, as in a suicide.

Mr. Barker also said investigations had failed to find any evidence that several dozen burst automatic-rifle fire ricocheted through the commune on the night of the killing, as reported by Mr. Lane, one of the two American lawyers who were at the commune that evening.

Mr. Barker said he had no reason to believe that many members of the commune were still in the jungle surrounding Jonestown. He said that no further search was being conducted for possible survivors.

No Details

He refused to discuss the details of the investigation into the deaths of Rep. Leo Ryan, three newsmen and an American woman at an airport near the commune 11 days ago, and the subsequent murders and suicides of more than 900 members of the cult. But he said he expected that evidence now being collected would be presented to a magistrate within two weeks. Possible additional charges.

U.S. Spokesman Praises China For Noting Past Rights Errors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP) — In a move designed to encourage an improvement of human rights, the Carter administration commended China yesterday for acknowledging its past violations.

Through State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d, the administration said this was a positive development that it hopes reflects an intention by the Chinese government to seek further improvement.

The spokesman made the statement in response to reporters' questions about the complex situation in China, where an unusual public airing of differences over past policies is under way.

He said the United States has no intention of taking a position on the internal affairs of China, as regards the people who run it. But he said that the Chinese had acknowledged serious violations of human rights and "this acknowledgement is, in itself, a positive development reflecting what we hope is an intention to seek further improvement."

Amnesty International accused China Monday of making continued arrests for political reasons and a variety of other deprivations of human rights. But the organization cited reports that Chiang Hua, president of China's supreme court, has said many people are wrongfully imprisoned in the country.

Teng Says Party Meeting Will Not Lead to a Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

those words for years," a youthful bystander said in a diplomat. "And we wanted to hear them only from Teng."

Mr. Teng denied today that there would be any changes in the Politburo, and all of its members except Mr. Wang appeared yesterday at functions in Peking. But analysts here still feel that sooner or later some of them will be demoted.

It was also unclear today whether there would be a continuation of the outbreak of wall posters and nightly gatherings of Chinese in the capital's streets to discuss politics openly for the first time in nearly 30 years.

Some diplomats in Peking said they detected that the movement had lost momentum and that it was being subtly co-opted by Mr. Teng, who urged Chinese not to carry their criticisms too far.

Different Tone

Last night, several speakers called for "democracy with discipline" and urged their audiences to "support Chairman Hua." Their calls suggested a different tone from earlier demands for free speech and attacks on Mr. Hua for his role in the Tiananmen incident.

In his interview today with Mr. Takeiri, Mr. Teng said that the appointment of Mr. Hua as premier in April, 1976, had been "a very good decision." There was irony in his remark, since Mr. Hua's nomination came the same day Mr. Teng was purged for his alleged role in the Tiananmen demonstration.

Mr. Teng, 74, said he felt he had the capacity to be premier, but said he did not want the job. "I am too old and I wish to live much longer," he said.

On those officials under attack, he said, "We should evaluate people from a long viewpoint. They should be criticized if they had made mistakes, but the important thing was the need for stability and unity in China."

7 Killed on Spanish Ship; Polisario Unit Is Blamed

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Nov. 29 (UPI) — A seaborne commando unit machine-gunned, looted and blew up a Spanish fishing boat off the Western Sahara last night, killing seven crewmen, the Spanish Navy said today.

The three surviving crew members, rescued by another fishing boat after about five hours on a raft, said they believed the attack on the 58-ton Cruz del Mar was the work of Polisario guerrillas.

The Polisarios are fighting to gain control of the Sahara, a former Spanish protectorate which three years ago was divided between Morocco and Mauritania with Spain retaining rights to a share of its rich phosphate reserves.

Polisarin guerrillas staged a similar attack on another Spanish fishing boat earlier this year. They held three of the crew hostage for two months.

At a news conference in Madrid last week a Polisarin representative charged that Spanish fishing boats were smuggling arms into Mauritania. He warned that if this continued the Polisarios would declare war on the Spanish fishing fleet.

The survivors reported by ship's radio that about 20 men in black rubber rafts stormed the boat 4 miles off Cape Bojador at about 9 p.m. yesterday.

"They took us by surprise in the dark and they made us come out of our cabins while they machine-gunned us down at almost point-blank range," one of the survivors told port authorities by ship's radio.

The Navy quoted the survivors as saying their boat was "machine-gunned, looted and blown up."

The Times May Close

(Continued from Page 1)

with the unions. A spokesman dismissed speculation that the paper may attempt to publish abroad.

"We would also like to kill the absurd rumors that The Times wants to reopen as a nonunion newspaper," he said.

Edward Aikenhead, compiler of the renowned crossword puzzle, said he would use the paper to build a stockpile. Mr. Levin, a columnist who covered today's strike to Schenck. "At a time like this I think we must be timeless," he wrote. He ended by quoting Shakespeare: "If we do meet again, why we shall smile. If not, why then this parting was well made."

The government has so far refused to intervene in the dispute. But today the speaker of the House of Commons agreed to hold an emergency three-hour debate on the plight of the Times in Parliament tomorrow.

There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.

Seriously.

You can take it straight.
Or with a little plain water.
But do remember that you're
tasting no ordinary Scotch.
Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt.
Distilled in the ancient way, in
traditional handbeaten copper stills.
The result is, perhaps the finest
whisky the Highlands have to offer.
Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

"Glenfiddich" in Gaelic means
"Valley of the Deer."



Will Speak Out on Issues

Nixon Says on French TV
He Is Breaking Silence

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Nov. 29 (WP) — Former President Richard Nixon served notice last night that he considers the time has come for him to resume speaking out regularly on public issues after his relative silence since he resigned under the threat of impeachment over the Watergate scandal.

He chose as his forum for a wide-ranging discussion of current events and the foreign policy record of his own administration a three-hour French television program in which he answered questions telephoned in by a public that is overwhelmingly favorable to him.

Looking rested, healthy and relaxed, Mr. Nixon said, "Let me make just one thing clear, I'm not just going to fade away and live the good life in San Clemente listening to the waves and playing golf."

He chuckled at a viewer's question about whether he would like to become secretary-general of the United Nations and said he had no intention of ever seeking elective office again.

Mr. Nixon seemed genuinely touched by the flood of good wishes and favorable comments that French viewers asked the telephone operators to convey along with the questions. The organizers of the show said the comments were running 80 to 90 percent in Mr. Nixon's favor.

Foreign Affairs

Asked why the French public likes him better than the U.S. one, Mr. Nixon replied that it was basically because the French are more interested in world affairs than Americans and more prone to judge him on the basis of his foreign policy record.

Mr. Nixon did not take the opportunity some of the questions gave him to back off from his previous statements of regret for the way he handled Watergate. Some of his mea culpas sounded, if anything, slightly stronger than ones he made in the series of interviews he gave to British TV personality David Frost in 1977.

They also seemed to come more easily. This time, there was little hesitancy in saying the words and an apparent self-assurance in his delivery that seemed to border on pride when he went on to speak about his administration's foreign policy.

Of his presidency, he said, "My greatest satisfaction was the ability to do good." He spoke of his "passion for peace" and pointed to his opening toward China as his greatest single achievement. "The contribution there was worth all the agonies I went through during the last days of the presidency."

He called the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate a "clumsy, stupid attempt" at political espionage. He added that "ironically, nothing was obtained of use." The blame he placed on himself was in not acting "decisively" against the perpetrators because he said he feared some of his political friends might be involved.

Quoting Talleyrand, France's most famous foreign minister, Mr. Nixon said, "It was worse than a crime. It was a blunder."

He said that he had "paid" for his mistake and that that would serve as a lesson for future leaders. "I left office as one who has failed basically to his obligation to the people," he said. He had not spoken much in the past 3½ years, he said, because he was too busy dictating his memoirs.

His appearance on the program "Screen Dossiers," a popular French TV show, was arranged by the French-language publisher of the memoirs, Alain Stanké, a Lithuanian-born French-Canadian.



Richard Nixon replying to questions on French TV Tuesday.

Stepping off the plane from Paris, Mr. Nixon was about to get into a car when a group of Heathrow Airport baggage loaders shouted, "Come and speak to the workers." Mr. Nixon walked over and shook hands with a dozen of them. He grabbed the arm of one of them and said, "I don't believe in wars. We've had enough of them. That is what I'm trying to do — stop wars."

Mr. Nixon will address a meeting tomorrow of the Oxford University Union on foreign policy.

Nixon in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Mr. Nixon arrived in Britain today to a low-key reception and said that his aim now is to stop wars.

A Decline in State Legislatures Noted

Few Gains for Blacks Found in U.S. Election Results

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP) — Black candidates barely held their own in the November elections for Congress and major state offices, according to statistics released yesterday by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

In the state legislatures, the number of blacks declined from 292 to 285, or 3.8 percent of all seats. The only black U.S. senator, Edward Brooke, R-Mass., was defeated. In the U.S. House of Representatives, black representation — including

two nonvoting delegates — rose from 16 to 17.

There are no black governors or state attorneys general. U.S. Rep. Yvonne Burke, D-Calif., was defeated in her race for attorney general of California.

The number of black lieutenant governors declined from two to zero. In Colorado, Lt. Gov. George Brown retired. In California, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally lost. Both men are Democrats.

However, spokesmen for the center — a private, nonprofit organization — said blacks scored some gains in state races.

Vel Phillips was elected secretary of state in Wisconsin, and Richard Austin was re-elected to that job in Michigan. Another black, Jessie McCrory, is a temporary appointee as Florida secretary of state.

In addition, Connecticut Treasurer Henry Parker was re-elected, while Roland Burris was elected state controller of Illinois.

The center noted that Richard Erwin, elected to the North Carolina Court of Appeals, is the first black elected to a statewide position there since Reconstruction.

Another black, Harry Cole, was elected to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

When the center first began collecting such figures in 1970, 168

black state legislators held office. The figure rose sharply over the next several elections, then leveled off. Part of the decline in the latest election was caused by a reduction in the size of the Massachusetts House, which eliminated some seats held by blacks, center spokesmen said.

Reapportionment Gains

Eleanor Farrar, vice president of the center, said blacks made their greatest gains in state offices after districts were reapportioned in line with the 1970 census. She predicted another increase in black state representatives after the 1980 census.

"After 1980 I feel it will pick up, especially in the South," she said.

Center statistics show that the largest number of black state legislators is in Georgia, where they account for 25 of the 236 seats, followed by Illinois, 20 seats; Maryland, 19; Michigan and Alabama, 16 each (more than 10 percent of the total seats in each state); Pennsylvania, 16; Missouri and New York, 15 each; South Carolina and Texas, 13 each; Tennessee and Ohio, 12 each; and Louisiana, 10.

Of the 285 black state legislators to the country, 47 are women.

U.S. Still Open To Role in ILO

LIMA, Nov. 29 (AP) — U.S. Undersecretary of Labor Robert Brown says that the United States is prepared to rejoin the International Labor Organization "as soon as we are convinced that the ILO has once again returned to its original mission."

Speaking at the sixth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor here, Mr. Brown said the United States believes the goals and aspirations of the ILO ought to be supported and strengthened.

Carter May Renege on 3% Rise

U.S. May Curb Defense Funds

By Edward Walsh and Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP) — The White House indicated yesterday that President Carter may be backing away from his pledge to U.S. allies to boost the defense budget next year by 3 percent after inflation.

Although he asserted that Mr. Carter still is committed to that goal, press secretary Jody Powell said the promise hinged on domestic economic conditions, hinting that it may be abandoned to help combat inflation at home.

The administration has been under heavy pressure from liberals to abandon Mr. Carter's earlier decision to exempt defense spending from cutbacks while social programs are being squeezed.

Mr. Carter's three top economic advisers — budget director James McIntyre, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and chief economist Charles Schultz — all have been pressing for a cutback in the promised 3-percent increase.

Frank Answer

Yesterday, the president's new chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, brought the protest into the open. Asked at a luncheon appearance to justify the 3-percent increase, Mr. Kahn replied simply: "I can't."

Insiders say that Mr. Carter still hasn't made a final decision on the issue, but he is expected to rule within a few days. Previously, officials had been planning a defense budget of \$125 billion, up from \$112 billion in fiscal 1979.

It wasn't quite clear how much, if any, the president would decide to cut from the \$125 billion figure. Although some White House sources speculated that the cuts might total \$2 billion or more, most placed the figure at \$1 billion.

Although several sources stressed that the cutback decision hasn't been made yet, officials speculated that if Mr. Carter chose to back away from the pledge, it most likely would be on grounds that economic conditions have changed.

Two Caveats

The promise, made to NATO, contained two important caveats:

First, it specified that the annual increase in defense spending should be "in the region of 3 percent," and not at 3 percent precisely — a vagueness that officials say could leave room for several billion dollars' difference.

Second, the rise was made contingent on "recognizing that for some individual countries, economic

circumstances will affect what can be achieved." The goal was adopted by several major industrial countries.

The administration is embarked on a major budget-paring effort as part of its new anti-inflation program. Mr. Carter has pledged to hold the budget deficit next year to just under \$30 billion.

Officials also are divided over whether the 3-percent pledge applies only to outlays for NATO or to overall defense spending, which would make a substantial difference. Mr. McIntyre and others are pressing for the narrower interpretation.

Go-Ahead Given

Mr. Carter had given the go-ahead several weeks ago to exempt defense spending from any major budget cutbacks next year in order to keep his 3-percent pledge. The administration proposed a 3-percent rise in fiscal 1979.

Most analysts believe Mr. Carter will be forced to trim the rise in defense spending at least slightly, if only to blunt opposition from traditional Democratic constituent groups, who are insisting that cuts be made evenly.

Yesterday's softening surfaced

only a day after Mr. Powell denied flatly that Mr. Carter was reneging on his pledge, despite an assertion by the president on Monday that the defense budget would not be "sacrosanct."

Mr. Powell said late Monday that Mr. Carter's earlier remarks before an audience of big-city mayors, were only intended to warn Pentagon officials that they would not have a "free pass" on budget cuts.

No Informed Guess

Yesterday Mr. Powell said there "is no way for an informed guess as to what level defense spending will be." He said Mr. Carter mentioned defense spending in his St. Louis speech to thwart any impression that he was locked in on any single figure.

In a related development yesterday, White House officials denied that the administration is assembling a 10-percent inflation rate in preparing the fiscal 1980 budget.

In St. Louis Monday at a briefing for National League of Cities officials, Bowman Cutler, associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, was quoted as using the 10-percent figure as an administration assumption. The

Decision Not Final

FTC Airs Finding Against AMA Ad Bans

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — In a case that may eventually affect doctors' fees all over the United States, the Federal Trade Commission announced today an administrative law judge's decision that the American Medical Association should "cease and desist" from prohibiting advertising by physicians.

The decision was made in connection with a suit that the FTC brought against the AMA and two of its member societies three years ago on charges that they were restraining trade by prohibiting the advertising of professional services.

It is unlikely that directives enforcing the decision will take effect within the next year. The five commissioners of the FTC, which received the decision and opinion Nov. 13, must eventually decide whether to accept or reject the decision. Should they accept it, as expected, it is likely that the AMA and its allied societies will take the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Administrative Law Judge Ernest Barnes' decision and opinion were sent to lawyers in the case yesterday.

The decision and the 300-page opinion say that the AMA should enforce the terms of the decision by refusing to allow representation in its policy-making House of Delegates of member societies that refuse to abide by the ruling.

The AMA and its component societies first moved to stop advertising by doctors shortly after the turn of the century in an effort to stamp out rampant medical quackery. In the case of a violation, the medical societies can take disciplinary steps including suspension, which makes it very difficult for a doctor to continue his practice.

But critics of the medical profession have complained that the prohibition against advertising, in the name of policing the profession, has had the side effect of artificially raising doctors' fees by denying competition.

The commission raised this issue in 1975 when it filed a complaint against the AMA, the Connecticut

State Medical Society and the New Haven County Medical Association, charging that they had violated section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which outlaws unfair methods of competition.

U.S. Complaint

The complaint charged that the groups "have agreed to prevent or hinder competition between medical doctors" by preventing the physicians from "soliciting business, by advertising or otherwise" and from "engaging in price competition."

As a result, the complaint alleged, "prices of physician services have been stabilized, fixed or otherwise interfered with" and "consumers have been deprived of information pertinent to the selection of a physician and of the benefits of competition."

The AMA fought the charges vigorously, retorting that the commission's action was "wasteful, ill-considered and not in the best interests of American patients" because the association's policy protects the public against false and deceptive advertising.

Czech A-Station Reported Down After Accidents

VIENNA, Nov. 29 (AP) — Czechoslovakia's first nuclear power plant at Jaslovské Bohunice near Piestany has had two major accidents and is out of operation because of a reactor breakdown, emigre sources said here yesterday.

They published Document 22 of the Charter 77 human-rights movement, which was issued in Prague yesterday. The paper was prepared by nuclear experts within the movement, the sources said.

On Jan. 5, 1976, in the first of two accidents that were covered publicly, two employees suffered "death by asphyxiation" when radioactive gas escaped, it said.

According to the document, workers were not informed of the extent of radioactive exposure. It added that because of negligence and a technical error on Feb. 24, last year, a "certain amount of deactivating, contaminated solution" flowed into a creek in the community of Zlokovice.

Three Killed in Raid Of Filipino Cockfight

MANILA, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Communist guerrillas raided a jammed cockfighting pit outside Manila Sunday, triggering a gun battle with police that left three persons dead and scores injured, authorities said today.

A military report said that two insurgents and a police sergeant died in the clash, which erupted at the height of a cockfight in Gerona, 70 miles north of Manila.

AN EXPERIENCE IN LUXURY

COGNAC
CAMUS
NAPOLÉON

LA GRANDE MARQUE
COGNAC

CAMUS NAPOLEON

Smooth as silk is a fresh orchid for every lady passenger.

The orchid is one of the most exotic plants in the world and to the people of Thailand, it is a passion.

Everywhere, many colourful species can be seen growing in abundance.

As Thai we consider the delicate bloom of the orchid so beautiful, we give a fresh one to all the ladies on our flights, as part of our fabulous Royal Orchid Service.

On most airlines all you get when you leave is a thank you.

On Thai, we say it with flowers.



Thai
Smooth as silk.

Over Romanian Stand on Defense

U.S.: East-Bloc Crisis Possible

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that they viewed Romania's refusal to join the six other Warsaw Pact countries to increasing military expenditures as the possible beginning of another crisis in the Soviet bloc.

This observation was made after it was learned from diplomatic reports that the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Bulgaria

had absented themselves from Bucharest on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the modern Romanian state.

However, the U.S. officials, and two Eastern European diplomats, observed that Romania had come through several controversies with its Soviet-bloc partners virtually unscathed ever since the Bucharest government set out on a path of independent foreign policy 15 years ago.

President Nicolae Ceausescu dis-

closed during the weekend that he had opposed a resolution by the other members of the Warsaw Pact to increase defense spending as a counterweight to heightened military outlays by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Warsaw Pact, consisting now of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Romania and Hungary, was formed in 1955 at a meeting in Warsaw as a response to the establishment of NATO.

No indication emerged from the meetings of the pact in Moscow last week on the percentage of the military spending increase demanded by the Soviet-led organization. But Mr. Ceausescu, after returning to Bucharest, indicated that the other six had agreed on an increase.

He promised, however, "to speak at length" about Romania's international policy on Friday, even though the speech he made in Moscow at the pact meeting "will not be published."

Officials here said the departure of the three Soviet-bloc ambassadors from Bucharest may have been in response to Mr. Ceausescu's announcement that he would commemorate the establishment of the modern "Romanian united national state."

They pointed out that in 1918 Romania acquired Transylvania from Hungary, Bessarabia from what later became the Soviet Union and a portion of the Dobrogea region from Bulgaria. The ambassadors may not have wanted to hear references to those acquisitions by Mr. Ceausescu, the officials said.

Administration officials and some Eastern European diplomats said they believed the current issue in the Warsaw Pact was not so much Romania's military contribution, which is modest, but the popularity of its refusal to spend more than other Soviet-bloc countries, which are hard pressed by demands for consumer goods and by mounting inflation.

One diplomat from an Eastern-bloc country said his government would be quite happy to follow the Romanian line if it could do so without incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union.

Romania's military expenditure in percentage terms has been one of the lowest in the pact, according to estimates by the Carter administration. The Central Intelligence Agency said this year that outlays of about \$1 billion represented 3.2 percent of the pact budget. Another government study showed a decline in military spending, as compared to the gross national product over the last 11 years, from 5.5 percent to 4.4 percent. In contrast, the CIA says East Germany is spending 8.9 percent of its budget on defense and Czechoslovakia 7.1 percent.

U.S. officials also said they doubted that the Soviet Union would be tempted to move militarily to discipline Romania, since it would appear that no pro-Soviet elements existed in the country to support such a step or to serve as a pretext for it.

Military Budget \$25.9 Billion, Russians Say

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP) — The Soviet Union announced today a 1979 defense budget of 17.2 billion rubles (\$25.9 billion), the same amount as announced for this year, but well below Western estimates of Soviet defense spending.

The figure was announced to the Supreme Soviet by Finance Minister Viktor Gerasimov.

The U.S. defense budget for fiscal 1978 was \$110.1 billion or about 24 percent of all government expenditures. The Soviet figure amounts to nearly 7 percent of the total Soviet budget.

Western specialists here say that many Soviet defense costs are hidden in other budget appropriations, much as the Russians note the dispersal of some U.S. military intelligence and weapons-development costs in the budgets of non-military agencies.

U.S. official estimates usually put the Soviet defense budget at more than \$100 billion, and a 1976 estimate was \$118 billion.

Meanwhile, State Planning Chairman Nikolai Baibakov announced that the Soviet economy recorded a 5-percent industrial growth rate this year, a half percent more than had been targeted for 1978 in the five-year plan.

Problems with these aspects of the pay and price standards are symptomatic of the difficulties the administration has experienced in putting into effect the anti-inflation guidelines for business and labor announced by President Carter on Oct. 24.

Mr. Bosworth spoke of the possibility of revision of the standards at the second of a series of briefings for invited officers of companies on Fortune magazine's list of the 500 largest industrial corporations. The first such meeting was held in Los Angeles Nov. 21.

As director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, Mr. Bosworth is the principal draftsman of

the guidelines and the person responsible for the council's efforts to monitor compliance by business and labor. His statement that modification of the pay standard was under consideration was seen as particularly significant because the president was reported to have been angered by earlier reports that liberalization was contemplated.

Mr. Bosworth said the problem with the pay standard was that its applicability to fringe benefits as well as wages meant that it included the additional cost of maintenance of existing benefits, such as health-care insurance.

Fringe Benefits

A council official said separately that union leaders have told Mr. Bosworth that labor's rank and file regard such benefits as something they already have won at the bargaining table.

Mr. Bosworth told reporters that most of the pressure for liberalization of the pay standard was coming from business.

With respect to both the pay



Boris Katz, in Vienna, with his daughter Jessica.

Soviet Family With Ill Daughter Arrives in Vienna on Way to U.S.

VIENNA, Nov. 29 (UPI) — The Boris Katz family arrived here today from the Soviet Union and said they will seek help in the United States for their seriously ill one-year-old daughter.

"It's a great relief to be in the West," said Boris Katz, a computer engineer, who has been fighting for the past three years to obtain Soviet exit visas for his family. He and his wife, Natalia, have two daughters.

"We want to proceed to the United States as soon as possible to seek medical treatment for our daughter Jessica," he said.

Jessica, born last year, is suffering from a serious digestive disease that could not be treated in the Soviet Union. "She is unable to digest milk and needs treatment in the United States," Mr. Katz said. Jessica has survived in the Soviet Union on a diet based on special U.S.-made milk powder.

He said doctors in Boston have said they will try to help Jessica with special medical treatment.

"We will fly to Boston on Thursday and are looking forward to meeting our relatives there," Mr. Katz said.

"They confiscated the milk powder at the Moscow airport shortly before our departure," Mr. Katz said. "We had a lot of troubles before they returned it to us after searching all our bags."

Alleges Sexual Acts

Ex-Model in Thorpe Trial Tells His Story to Court

MINEHEAD, England, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Former male model Norman Scott today told a court that Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Party leader, made love to him in a bedroom at the country home of the politician's mother.

Mr. Scott, 38, was giving evidence for the prosecution to Minehead magistrates, who must decide whether Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men should be sent for trial on charges of conspiring to murder the male model. Mr. Thorpe also is charged with incitement to murder.

The prosecution case is that the plot was hatched because Mr. Thorpe feared his career would be ruined by Mr. Scott talking about the affair.

Mr. Scott was making his first appearance in the witness box. He said he went to bed with Mr. Thorpe on a night in November, 1961, when he was invited to the home of the politician's mother at Oxted, Surrey, in southern England. It happened after Mr. Thorpe had given him a book to read about homosexual lovers, Mr. Scott said. He claimed he was the passive partner.

Mr. Scott said he was working at a riding stable when he had his first brief meeting with Mr. Thorpe early in 1960.

"He said if I had any problems of any sort, to get in contact with him," Mr. Scott said. After falling out with his employer and suffering a nervous breakdown, he went to the House of Commons to seek help from Mr. Thorpe.

Mr. Scott, who several times admitted to confusion about dates, described how he and Mr. Thorpe drove together from Parliament to

the home of Mrs. Ursula Thorpe, the politician's mother.

The state prosecutor, Peter Taylor, asked Mr. Scott to tell the court what happened when he went to his bedroom that night.

After describing the alleged encounter, Mr. Scott said that he had had homosexual relationships before, but not with penetration.

He said that after the first sexual act, Mr. Thorpe returned about two hours later "and did the same thing."

Mr. Scott said the Liberal politician gave him money to rent a room in Chelsea, not far from the House of Commons, and arranged for him to buy clothes.

"Thereafter, he used to come most evenings to my room," Mr. Scott said. "He came ostensibly just to see me but it always was the inevitable sex."

High Child Mortality Said to Raise Births

MANILA, Nov. 29 (AP) — About 15 million children below the age of 5 are doomed to each year to the Third World, and the high infant mortality rate is a major factor contributing to high birth rates in the developing countries, a United Nations official said here yesterday.

Research on family planning found that parents in most developing countries seek to have more children because they are not sure whether their offspring will live, the executive secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, told delegates attending a conference here.

The guidelines and the person responsible for the council's efforts to monitor compliance by business and labor. His statement that modification of the pay standard was under consideration was seen as particularly significant because the president was reported to have been angered by earlier reports that liberalization was contemplated.

Mr. Bosworth said the problem with the pay standard was that its applicability to fringe benefits as well as wages meant that it included the additional cost of maintenance of existing benefits, such as health-care insurance.

Fringe Benefits

A council official said separately that union leaders have told Mr. Bosworth that labor's rank and file regard such benefits as something they already have won at the bargaining table.

Mr. Bosworth told reporters that most of the pressure for liberalization of the pay standard was coming from business.

With respect to both the pay

Through Compression

California Inches Toward Mexico

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Compression of southern California by the forces responsible for that region's earthquakes is bringing some communities there closer to Mexico by as much as four inches a year.

While this finding, based on hundreds of precision measurements, could be viewed as ominous, its meaning is not understood, according to scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey.

They are puzzled by two elements of the observations. First, the compression is almost entirely in a north-south direction. Yet, the large-scale movement responsible for California quakes consists of northwest slippage of the continental rim relative to the hinterland. This, it is assumed, should cause some extension on an east-west axis as well as compression in the north-south direction.

The other puzzle is the absence of regional uplift that would be expected from compression. If the rigid surface layer of the earth in California is 50 miles thick, as some suspect, the compression should swell the landscape northeast of Los Angeles by about three inches a year. Instead, the region, notably near Palmdale, has been subsiding in the 1972 to 1978 survey period.

Before that, in particular from 1961 to 1963, the area along the San Andreas Fault near Palmdale bulged, leading some specialists to fear a major earthquake was imminent. A major quake was thought to be overdue in the region.

A key factor in the situation is the curvature of the San Andreas Fault near Palmdale. The curvature, it is believed, impedes slippage and allows strain to accumulate. The strain is presumably relieved through major earthquakes, whereas strain along other parts of the fault tends to be released more often and less catastrophically.

Motion along the fault is caused by the steady drift of a vast plate of the earth's surface that comprises much of the Pacific Ocean. This motion goes northwest in relation to North America and drags with it the rim of California, from San Diego to San Francisco.

The San Andreas Fault is the rift in the earth's crust along which much, but not all, of this movement is apparent. The Geological Survey estimates that in the last 30 million years the coastal side of this fault has moved 125 miles northwest in relation to its continental side.

Much of California's landscape has been shaped by such motion, but, as noted by Geological Survey scientists, the east-west Transverse Ranges north of Los Angeles seem to have been raised by prolonged north-south compression and underthrusting, rather than by movement to the northwest. Blockage near the "big bend" in the San Andreas Fault is thought to have played a role.

The earthquake that hit San Fernando in 1971, killing 64 persons and causing nearly \$1 billion in damage, lifted the San Gabriel Mountains four inches. Those mountains, on the north edge of the Los Angeles Basin, are part of the Transverse Ranges.

The compression of the southern California landscape has been determined by scientists from the Geological Survey center in Menlo Park, Calif. They used Geodolites, range-measuring devices that, with light pulses from a laser, record distances much as is done with radars at radio wavelengths. In part because light waves are much shorter than radio waves, even at radar wavelengths, extreme accuracy is possible.

At a range of 20 miles, the errors are thought to be no greater than three inches. Six large regions were

surveyed between the Mexican border and the vicinity of the Garlock Fault, 250 miles north of the border. Within one of the survey areas, a smaller region centered on Palmdale — under study because of its earlier uplift — was measured more intensively.

In all seven areas, considerable north-south compression was evident over the six-year period, averaging around four inches a year across the 250-mile span between the Mexican border and the Garlock Fault region northeast of Los Angeles. There was virtually no evidence of a comparable degree of east-west extension to be expected from slippage along the northwest-southeast fault systems.

But such slippage is clearly seen in similar surveys of central California. Surveys of the southern part of the state show the north-south strain increases to be spread fairly uniformly over the region.

In most areas, movement developed throughout the period of observation. But in the Palmdale area, there was primarily a east-west movement from 1971 to 1973, possibly related to the 1971 Fernando quake 15 miles to the west in 1971. After 1973, north-south compression became dominant. Likewise, in the Anza region southeast of Los Angeles such compression did not begin until 1976.

In the Rands of the Santa Ana Mountains in Albuquerque, N.M., lies cyclic uplift and subsidence occur in southern California as by-product of northward, along horizontal underthrusting, about eight miles below the surface. The movements at that depth, he said last week, may be relieving strain that is responsible for great quakes rather than building it up as many have believed. The survey findings are reported in the Nov. 29 issue of Science.

The 'Rewards of Crime' Inspire New Weekly Magazine in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP) — A new weekly magazine that tells readers how to make money out of crime went on sale in Britain today with the slogan: "Fight crime today the rewarding way."

It is called Rewards and lists offers by insurance companies and law adjusters for information leading to the recovery of stolen property. Other rewards are for wanted or missing persons. The initial printing run is 100,000 copies.

Among the 20 cases featured in the first issue is a reward of £35,000 (about \$67,900) for information involving a murder in March in March in London. Another is £2,000 (about \$3,900) offered for the return of an Italian sports car.

Robert Davis, publisher, said: "We are aiming for a general public interested in reading about crime, as well as people like jewelers and antique dealers who might be offered stolen property."

Criminal gains from stolen property in Britain last year are estimated at £166.8 million (about \$323.5 million). This is a 36 per cent increase over the previous year.

U.S. Probes to Measure Wind Speeds on Venus

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP) — In an experiment as ambitious as it is unprecedented, astronomers on Earth will attempt to measure the winds in the atmosphere of Venus next month when the cloud-covered planet is 35 million miles away.

The test will take place Dec. 9, when four small Pioneer space probes are to descend into the atmosphere of Venus and beam back to Earth radio signals that will not only track their descent but identify even their slightest wobbles as winds in the upper atmosphere blow them off course.

"We should be able to measure which way the winds are blowing on Venus, and how fast they're blowing to within one mile an hour," Dr. Charles Counselman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said yesterday at a press conference. "This experiment is as precise as seeing the minute hand move on a watch that's three thousand miles away."

When the four probes fall toward Venus, where upper-atmospheric winds are likely to be about 200 mph, they will send back radio signals whose arrival at Earth can be timed to within one-trillionth of a second.

The signals from the four probes will be picked up by four antennae on Earth — one at Goldstone in California's Mojave Desert, a second at Santiago, Chile, a third in Australia and the fourth on Guam.

Triangle in Pacific

The four antennae form a ring around the Pacific Basin, and Venus will be almost directly overhead on Dec. 9 when the probes descend.

standard. But, if it does, it must not let its ratio of pretax profits to sales exceed the average ratio for the best two of the preceding three years.

The problem with the profit-margin limitation, an official explained, is that in a period of rising costs it can permit such a company to ring up larger sales and profits on higher prices without requiring the company to absorb any part of increased costs.

Mr. Bosworth didn't say how the profit-margin test might be altered. He said it needed to be changed in a way that would give companies a stronger incentive to comply with the deceleration standard.

Officials noted that a period for public comment on the draft regulations will run through Dec. 4. Sometimes thereafter, they said, revised regulations will be published. They said it was possible that the two revisions mentioned by Mr. Bosworth might be published in draft, not final, form with an opportunity for further comment by business and labor.

Radars Mapping

Among the new instruments is a radar-mapping device built into the Pioneer due to begin orbiting Venus Dec. 4, five days before the four Pioneer probes arrive and descend into the 50-mile-thick atmosphere.

The Orbiter radar will "map" the surface of the planet the same way radar charts storms and clouds here on Earth. Because no compass can penetrate the thick clouds surrounding Venus, the radar will be the closest look yet at the surface of the planet.

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Beverly Hills

EXHIBITION
SEBIRE

Sculptures of
I. BALARIN - A. BIEFAIT
2, avenue matignon
Tel. 228.71.74
Mon. thru Sat. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
Hotel George V - 723.54.00
SIMBARI - NAHLÉ
MICHEL-HENRY - SEBIRE
31, av. George V - Paris 8°
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

How to
make a
tax & duty
free car
purchase.

Many people living or traveling abroad can buy the new Volvo 79 at a most favorable price! Are you one of them? We could help you to find out! Just call your local Volvo dealer. You can also mail the coupon for further information on Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales!

Name 1 H 1
Address
Zip code
Country
Telephone

VOLVO
Tourist & Diplomat Sales
S-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden.

Herald Tribune
International
essential.

At Lloyds Bank International, everything we do adds up to one kind of bank Resourceful

FOR companies and other organisations who operate multi-nationally, Lloyds Bank International has many different resources to offer. Our strength is world-wide. It lies in the skills of our people, backed by the Lloyds Bank Group assets of £14 billion, our ability to mobilise funds quickly in a variety of currencies and in any part of the world, and our detailed knowledge of the international financial stage – the important people, the markets, the opportunities. All these add up to a depth of resources capable of solving your knottiest financial problem.

Eurocurrency leaders

One of our major skills is putting together the right package of Eurocurrency finance for our individual customers. In 1977 we managed forty syndicated loans totalling US \$6 billion. In 1978 we have been one of the world's foremost banks in lead-managing syndicated Eurocurrency loans. We are underwriters in over 85% of all Eurobond issues, and we are active as managers in this field. So you can see that whenever you need finance, it is worthwhile asking us first about getting the resources together.

Skills in major project financing

Project finance, while it contains a very large funding element, calls for an ability to mobilise a wider range of resources than purely financial ones. Feasibility

studies, interpretation of technical data, empathy with the non-banking experts involved in the project – our level of



involvement in this complex aspect of finance is only matched by the skills we can bring to bear. Among major projects in which we have been involved are a large shipyard development in the Republic of Korea, an iron ore mine in Brazil, an aluminium smelter in Dubai and a liquefied natural gas plant in Iran.

Export credit – the know-how

Often a vital part of international financing is the provision of an export credit package, plus the necessary guarantees. The Lloyds Bank Group holds around 25% of the market for foreign currency export credits originating in the UK.



Skilled local representation is one of LBI's major strengths.

In addition, we at LBI have experts in the right places round the world with the local knowledge to put resources together in exactly the right way. This on-the-spot representation by skilled professional bankers is one of the major assets of the bank. A major resource, if you like.

All the services you need

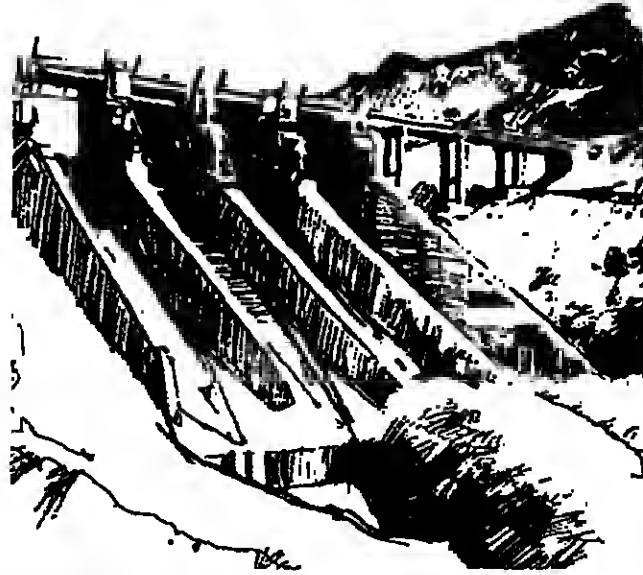
Supporting these key aspects of our world-wide activity are all the extra resources we offer in our full range of banking services. For example, we tackle corporate



The agreement is formalised after negotiations to match borrowers' and lenders' requirements.

finance from an international point of view, helping you to raise capital in the most efficient way or to make the best use of the money you already have available. Here, our money management service plays a vital part, enabling corporate customers to use the banking systems of the world in a way that maximises return or minimises borrowing requirements. Our investment services broaden the opportunities available to make the best use of your existing funds, either short- or long-term. And to complete the catalogue of the resources we have immediately on call for you,

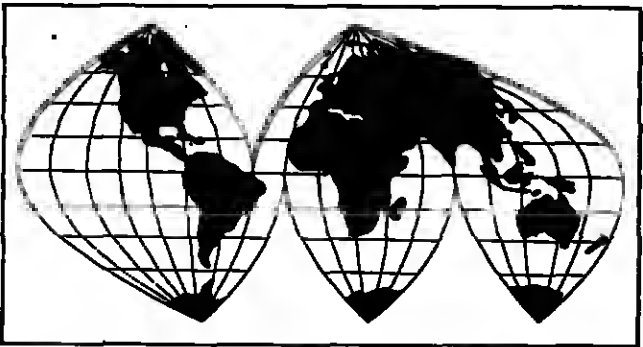
our trust department helps you and your key internationally-based staff to solve a host of legal, taxation and insurance problems.



The Cerón Grande hydro-electric scheme in El Salvador, part of a major development project of the Comisión Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Río Lempa, construction of which LBI helped to finance.

LBI – the resourceful bank

Think of resources in the broadest possible terms, and you're thinking of Lloyds Bank International. People, skills, assets, in-depth knowledge, mobilisation of the latest techniques and technology – we have them all. And they add up to the sort of international bank we are. Resourceful.



The Lloyds Bank Group has 500 offices in all five continents, with a total of 15,000 employees outside the UK. Representation is particularly strong in all the major financial centres of the world.



LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL

A member of the Lloyds Bank Group.

International banking at its best

Very Much With Us

The Carter administration wants to let more Vietnamese refugees into the United States, specifically a total of 30,000 by next May. It is high time. We have a special responsibility in this matter, to put it mildly, and even so the figure envisaged is only a little more than the current monthly rate of exodus.

The world was recently treated to the spectacle of 2,500 of these "boat people" floating sick and hungry for weeks on an old hulk off the Malay coast because no one wanted to take them in. Finally several countries including the United States agreed to divide them up like gaming chips only because it had become an international scandal.

A lot of the people fleeing stateless and homeless from Vietnam are ethnic Chinese who have in the past supplied the mercantile and banking infrastructure in Vietnam as they do in many other places in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese have a historic antipathy to the Chinese and now they are settling old scores under the pretext that the Chinese in Vietnam are potential agents of the People's Republic.

But there are plenty of Vietnamese who are fleeing too, many of them "tainted" irredeemably by past association with the Americans. Hanoi's so-called pacification of the conquered south has not been successful from an administrative viewpoint, nor from the viewpoint of mercy and charity either.

Many southern Vietnamese have resisted, or have been accused of resisting, "re-education" in Communist concentration camps, and have paid the price in starvation and cruelty at the hands of their new masters. U.S. politicians, who want to shower Hanoi with gifts of development aid, should remember the moral debt we owe these victims.

And there are other, even more pitiful, political victims in neighboring Cambodia, refugees from the freakish barbarity of the Khmer Rouge regime, who have brought out blood-freezing tales of their treatment. It is clear we must be doing some determined planning for their future too, for the ramshackle camps along the Thai border cannot hold them for long, even if the Thais were willing to keep them.

Behind these scenes of human suffering lies the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, the one backed by Moscow, the other by Peking. Southeast Asia is in the throes of a power struggle which threatens to upset the balance of all Indochina's mainland and island neighbors. The United States retains abiding interests and responsibilities in that part of the world which are likewise threatened by the current struggle, a struggle of which the Vietnamese refugees are the most obvious and crying symptom.

The war in Vietnam may be over but the aftermath is still very much with us.

Half a Dollar

The latest communiqué on inflation bears a particularly melancholy message: The dollar is worth just half as much today as in 1967, when the great rise in prices began. Perhaps the most useful way to mark the occasion is to try to recapitulate the circumstances that have caused this decline.

There have been similar drops in the dollar's value before, but they have always been associated directly with wars. By the end of the Korean war, the dollar was worth barely half as much as at the beginning of World War II. But from the early 1950s to the late 1960s, there was relative stability. The present troubles started, once again, with a war. The Johnson administration delayed too long in raising taxes to pay for Vietnam, and the Nixon administration cooperated eagerly with a Democratic Congress in repealing those taxes much too soon. But that was only the beginning.

The United States underestimated the consequences of the devaluation of the dollar in 1971. Other countries were growing rapidly richer, and their people were demanding higher standards of living. A series of bad harvests abroad in 1972 and 1973 led to unprecedented purchases of U.S. grain for export, far beyond anything that this country had anticipated. That pushed up food prices. The great leap in oil prices began in 1973.

Simultaneously, the Nixon administration was preparing for re-election. It has been customary for an administration to try to pep up the economy for an election year, but in this respect, as in others, Mr. Nixon outdid his predecessors. Using the controls to postpone the impact on prices, he deliberately speeded up the economy — creating, you might say, the economic equivalent of wartime — to induce a temporary burst of prosperity. The following year, as many industries overhauled their capacities to produce, all sorts of familiar commodities ran short here and there — gasoline, beef, toilet paper. The controls collapsed and, in 1974 alone, prices rose 12 percent. The economy tipped into a severe recession.

Mr. Carter is now embarked on a strategy for slowing down the inflation and distributing its costs as widely and fairly as possible. It is a high-minded and good-hearted policy, but as a matter of politics it will be a disheartening one to maintain. There are further reverses coming. It is a strategy that can only work slowly, and never completely. But the only alternative — a prolonged and deep recession — would be much more painful and only marginally more effective in stabilizing prices. If inflation continues at the present rate, incidentally, the dollar will fall to half of its present value by 1985.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Weapon in Trade War

The use of subsidies to create or preserve jobs in one country at the expense of increasing unemployment in another is, regrettably, a common practice in international trade. Politicians will agree in principle that the process is self-defeating, but the kudos attached to a big export order or a large new investment is hard to resist.

The only way of bringing this kind of competition under control is through international agreement, and some modest progress along these lines is being made. Industrial subsidies are an important item on the agenda of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. The Americans have been pressing

hard for a code which, at the very least, would make the use of subsidies more transparent. In the field of export credit, there is a gentlemen's agreement among the main exporting countries and, again, the United States has been seeking to stiffen its terms; some recent deals, especially in the sale of aircraft and aircraft engines to the United States, have looked extraordinarily generous. . . . Three years ago, there was an agreement among the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that incentives to foreign investment should take account of potential damage to trading partners; this agreement now needs to be strengthened and made more specific.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

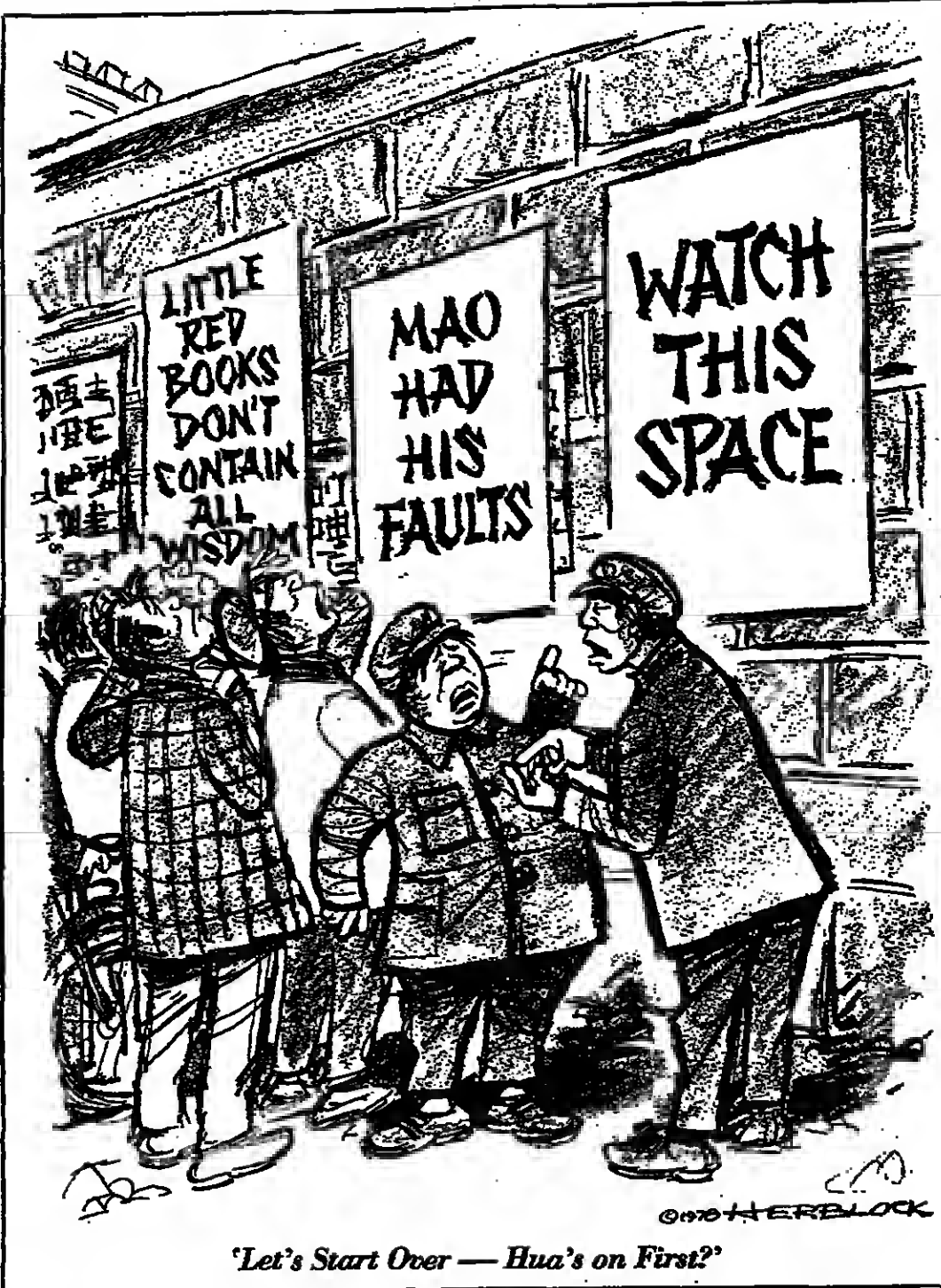
November 30, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Record commented in an editorial: "The country has grown weary of a president who preaches high political ethics and then tramples upon his own principles whenever occasion requires. Above all, the spirits of the thousands of Americans, who died in battle to maintain high principles, will rise to protest the election of a president who foments foreign rebellion and secession. The movement against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt is not a secret conspiracy, it is a spontaneous movement against his jaunty, bloodstained interference."

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1928

PARIS — "You can't find any more village idiots of the classic variety, who used to be the laughing stock of the community and furnish characters for playwrights," said Dr. Frederick Parsons, New York State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, in an interview today. "Due to the high-powered advertising campaigns of U.S. hospitals, nearly all the really mentally defective persons are sent to institutions. Many of them can be trained to do all sorts of boring, but necessary work which a more lively-minded person could not bring himself to do."



'The Ravages of Brainwashing'

PARIS — The following letters on religious cults, after the suicide-murders in Jonestown, Guyana, were printed in The New York Times on Nov. 28. The cults are active not only in the United States but in Western Europe, where their drives for recruits — under carefully orchestrated public relations campaigns — are being conducted today.

To the Editor:

At the core of national concern about the violent activities of the U.S.-based cult in Guyana is the question of brainwashing, also known as mind control, thought reform, mentecide, and psychological reprogramming. This question pertains especially to an absolute control exercised by cult leaders and their lieutenants over their followers — ultimately demonstrated in the communal drinking of a cyanide solution.

What is now just beginning to be appreciated is that crude physical torture and overt physical imprisonment are not essential to brainwashing. The more sophisticated techniques now recognized include prolonged sleep deprivation, poor nutrition, prolonged and frequent fasting, deliberate exhaustion, incessant chanting and indoctrination, extreme peer pressure, playing on guilt feelings and personal inadequacies and deprivation of privacy and other elements of individuality. These techniques alone can be as effective in getting control of someone's mind. The question reduces, therefore, to how potential recruits are attracted into the cult environment where these brainwashing techniques can be effectively applied. This is the key to understanding how brainwashing can happen in the midst of our American society.

The attraction consists of deception in the form of love-bombing and a contrived appeal to subject's idealistic and altruistic impulses. Love-bombing, a term coined to describe the typical pattern of early encounters with cults, overwhelms the visitor with a barrage of apparent fellowship, concern and affection, purveyed by solicitous and ever-smiling devotees. As part of the softening-up process various noble-sounding plans are trotted out: setting up a utopian community where the dangers of true brotherhood and harmony will be realized; bringing balm to the poor and downtrodden through food distribution programs; establishing drug rehabilitation clinics in the inner city; fighting Communism. With great subtlety the concept of serving a new messiah as he brings order and unity to the world may eventually be suggested. The hints are numerous and inventive. Skeptical inquiries about the group's past performance are skillfully deflected, and the recruit is weaned from the habit of testing for reality.

The outside world is depicted as irredeemably evil, threatening to

the group and to be avoided. Figuratively, the wagons are drawn into a circle. In a relatively brief period the subject is induced to shed family and outside associations, or to drastically alter his relationship to them. Finally, he embraces the new life, even though it is hazily defined. Meanwhile, concerned outsiders are permitted only a controlled glimpse into the group, as in a visit to a Potemkin village. To the outsider, the goings-on are so far removed from ordinary experience as to be incomprehensible, and concerned relatives are reduced to 'impotence.

The recruitment process is a smooth continuum. Each small step is made to appear innocuous and to lead inexorably to the next step. Thus, the start may consist only of an invitation to dinner extended by a friendly stranger, but the termination consists of a surrender of autonomy and the assumption of a childlike dependence on the cult and its leader. Once established in the tightly controlled world of the cult, the dependent state, quite similar to the "institutionalization" of mental patients, is easily maintained.

That certain elements of brainwashing can be found in many areas of society is irrelevant. Only in the cults can the full array be found.

The need for institutional safeguards against the ravages of brainwashing should now be obvious to all. Development of such legal safeguards in a free society may be a thorny problem, but there is no alternative. Certainly a way can be found to protect society from the ravages of brainwashing.

If such protection is now closer, perhaps the tragedy of Guyana will not have been meaningless.

MELVIN S. FINSTEIN,
Professor,
Environmental Science,
Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, N.J.

There is a terrible deficiency in our laws that permits religious cults to hide behind the First Amendment while ensnaring young people by means of advanced brainwashing techniques. For too long the attorneys of these cults have been able to claim the victims enrolled and stayed in them voluntarily. As we can see in the case of the People's Temple, "voluntary" loses its meaning at the hands of skilled and charismatic manipulators. On the face of it, a "voluntary" concentration camp is an impossibility. How many more persons will these satanic demagogues ensnare while our laws stand by helplessly? Granted, the drafting of a law prohibiting brainwashing techniques would be difficult — it would have to distinguish between mental coercion and ordinary persuasion such as practiced by advertising, political candidates, and conventional religions — but the problems are not unique or insoluble.

If the Federal Trade Commission can block misleading advertising, surely we can place limits on those who use mind-control techniques to snatch up property, children, and even lives. If police cannot use mental coercion to obtain confessions, surely we can prohibit self-styled religious leaders from using mental coercion.

At a minimum, laws must be devised that require the cults to surrender their victims for reasonable

time periods to meet alone with parents and deprogrammers. Surrounding by the group, the brainwashed victims are incapable of leaving often from fear.

The Founding Fathers had no word for brainwashing; the Constitution, therefore, does not guard against it. But we must.

MICHAEL ROSKIN,
Assistant Professor,
Political Science,
Lycoming College,
Williamsport, Pa.

Williamsport, Pa.

A U.S. Consumer Boycott?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter now seems to be moving toward a national consumer boycott of companies that do not comply with his wage and price guidelines.

This, at least, is the logic of his recent statements. He started with appeals for "voluntary" compliance. He also made clear that those who did not go along could not expect to benefit from the federal government's vast purchasing power.

Then, in his speech to the annual meeting of the National League of Cities in St. Louis, he asked the nation's mayors to do the same. "The most important thing that cities can do to fight inflation," he said, "is to make sure that all of the goods and services which you procure come only from suppliers that will certify that they are in compliance with federal wage and price guidelines."

There are clearly limits to the president's influence on producers and unions in these implied warnings. Threats may have some economic effect, and even more psychological effect, if federal, state and city governments withhold their business from firms or unions which demand more than his 7 per-

cent guidelines prescribe; but there are some obvious difficulties.

The federal government can't very well shelve its Cruise missile or military aircraft programs if the aerospace industries break its wage guidelines; nor can it boycott the oil and chemical industries if their workers insist on defying the administration's anti-inflation goals.

Likewise, the governors of the states and the mayors of the cities and towns are scarcely in a position to refuse the delivery of essential goods if the teamsters, who are next in line for contract negotiations, refuse to settle for raises below the level of inflation.

Even so, Carter in his present mood is plainly not at the mercy of Big Business and Big Labor. He will probably lose on some of the labor contracts, though he may shave them a point or two, which is not unimportant; but his real power probably lies with the vast majority of the U.S. consumers, who have more to lose from the inflation than anybody else.

New Figures

The Labor Department has just come up with some figures on the cost of living that everybody can understand. Instead of telling us that the cost of food rose from 0.4 in September to 0.9 in October, which is a mathematical mystery, it said, look, the dollar in your pocket now buys only half as much as it did 11 years ago, and you'd better pay attention.

What cost you \$100 in 1967 now costs \$200.90, the Labor Department said. Food is 116 percent higher than in 1967, housing 109 percent higher, fuel 120 percent, clothing 63 percent and medical care 89 percent. So what to do?

These are the down-home kitchen figures that may be more important than anything else. Mr. Carter has realized this from the start, but for a long time, he has been trying to make peace with ev-

erybody — the populists, the conservatives, the Southerners, the Israelis, the Egyptians, the Mexicans and the Kennedys — and finally has come down reluctantly to a point that inflation is the main problem.

In his efforts for compromise between labor and business, on one hand, and price controls, on the other, he is in as foreign a land as the Israelis and the Arabs, and it will be interesting to see where he goes.

Advice

He is getting all kinds of advice to avoid the conflict, to stick to voluntary controls, to chuck it all and go to mandatory controls, and use government threats to force some kind of compromise between labor and management.

But lacking any evidence of compromise between the two, perhaps his best hope is to go to the people and appeal to them, rather than Big Business or Big Labor, for pressure on the economy.

Boycott by the people, urged by the president, is a risky and dangerous business and could even lead to the recession nobody wants — unless there is more evidence of "voluntary" support by business and labor, this is the trend of the moment.

Carter tried to do this in the energy crisis, and though he told the people it was a potential disaster, and without quoting William James, that it was the "moral equivalent of war," they gave him a never mind, and consumed as much oil and coal as ever before.

But the problem is a little different now. The inflation is more evident. The president, since Carter David, is more popular. The price of food is not the same as the price of fuel. But the prices of beef, pork, even chicken, are beginning to go up of hand, so a call for a national consumer boycott could have an immediate presidential option.

Chairman

Joan Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert R. Eckert

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor

William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9,130,000 F. R.C. Paris No 71 B
2112, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92024 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Tél.: 01 47 17 18 19. Téléfax: 01 47 17 18 20. Telex: 2112 181
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday

In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$25 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International
Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 217

JPL 101-150

35 years ago a small group of japanese engineers sharing a common love for art and music decided to devote themselves to high fidelity. Exclusively.



Perhaps in those early days in Japan they were thought of as idealists. Even dreamers, too. Today they form the backbone of one of the most renowned high fidelity manufacturers in the world. Kenwood.

Still purists at heart, they still adhere to their original quest, the pursuit of tonal excellence. Personified by Kenwood high fidelity.

Vitality and growth. Kenwood's symbol is a tree encircled by the sun, standing for vitality and growth. The branches of the tree symbolise harmony within the company.

We believe that music in its purest form is one key to universal cultural development.

The food of life, through excellence in sound.

Kenwood is universal. Successful throughout the world, as in Japan.

Although a fairly small specialist compared to other known names, we are ahead of them all with our tuners and amplifiers in Japan.

With a reputation as a leader, rather than a "me too".

And original. Seeking tonal excellence results in many original ideas from Kenwood's engineers.

What they do for you is easier to explain than how they work.

DC amplifiers with dynamic damping: totally efficient speaker cone control.

Dual power supplies: precise bass definition, better stereo image.

High speed amplifiers: nuances that you've only experienced in live performances.

Pulse count detectors: accurate FM signal capture.

Benefits which will eventually be transmitted through all of Kenwood's hi fi range.

Objectively speaking. There are no fashions or fads from Kenwood. Subjective and objective standards are checked by a panel of specialists.

Kenwood's Audio Audit Group.

If they disagree, a prototype will never see the production line.

Our dealers are specialists too. We look on them as we do our products.

Preferring quality to quantity.

Exclusively yours. As specialists and purists, we believe that Kenwood can offer what the discerning music lover craves.

It is why we would like you to devote a little of your critical listening time to our equipment before you buy.

Who knows, like our own Kenwood people, 35 years later you may still be devoted to Kenwood too.

Quietly perfecting sound.

 **KENWOOD**
HI FI STEREO

TRIO-KENWOOD CORPORATION - 6-17, 3-chome, Aobadai, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153, Japan — TRIO-KENWOOD ELECTRONICS, N.V. - Leuvensesteenweg 184 B-1930 Zaventem, Belgium
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS, INC. 1315 E. Watsoncenter Rd. Carson, California 90745, U.S.A. — TRIO-KENWOOD FRANCE S.A. - 5, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris, France
TRIO-KENWOOD ELECTRONICS GmbH - Rudolf-Braas-Str. 20, 6056 Heusenstamm, West Germany
TRIO-KENWOOD SVENSKA AB, Kemistvägen 10A, 18321 Täby, Sweden.

History

British Museum Memorializes World War II Fight for Survival

By Sandra Salmans
LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPT) — During the height of the Battle of Britain — over the heads of the Royal Air Force were fighting the Luftwaffe invaders — Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons that "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." The country is still paying interest on that debt: With the Queen Mother officiating, the Battle of Britain museum opened here yesterday.

The museum is a huge, hangar-like building that borders on the RAF's installations in Hendon, in north London. It houses what is probably the most comprehensive collection anywhere of World War II aircraft. But despite its formidable

display of hardware, the museum emphasizes through words and pictures the human face of the 70-day battle for control of the skies over Britain.

Invade and Conquer

The Battle of Britain, from July 10 to Sept. 17, 1940, was Hitler's attempt to invade and conquer Britain following the fall of France. Beginning with heavy bombing attacks on convoys in the English Channel, Germany sent thousands of planes over Britain to destroy RAF fighter bases, airfields and aircraft factories.

Although the Luftwaffe lost more aircraft — 1,000 to the RAF's 650 — the British suffered a loss of trained pilots that might have proved critical had the battle continued.

By ground warfare standards, a relatively hand-to-hand battle — some 3,000 Britons, Poles, Czechs and Canadians. A number of those men attended a party last week to celebrate the opening of the museum and to inspect again the Hurricanes and Spitfires they had flown. Group Captain Douglas Bader, the flying legend who, after losing both legs in an aviation accident in 1931, commanded a squadron in the battle, pronounced the museum "marvelous."

In a deliberate effort to avoid



Film from attacking fighter shows Luftwaffe plane exploding.

glorifying war, the museum has placed at its entrance a sobering reminder of the horrors: the charred remains of a Hurricane that intercepted several Messerschmitts before it crashed and its pilot died in late August, 1940. Compared with that exhibit, the aircraft in the main hall seem almost tame.

Deceptively Fragile

There is a Spitfire, a deceptively fragile-looking plane that matched the Messerschmitt in speed and surpassed it in maneuverability. There is a Sunderland, the giant ship used to patrol the North Sea, a Blenheim painstakingly reconstructed from its wartime wreckage, and a Gladiator, the RAF's last biplane fighter. Next to

the planes are a Bofors anti-aircraft gun and a searchlight used by ground troops to locate German bombers.

Lined up on the enemy side, each with a history of its own, are the German and Italian aircraft used in the battle. There are a Messerschmitt-109, forced into a wheels-up landing on an RAF airfield, and a Messerschmitt-110, perhaps the last remaining specimen of that breed. There is a Heinkel captured by the U.S. forces, and a Junkers that was flown to Aberdeen in 1943 by a defecting Luftwaffe crew. A Fiat Falco, downed over England in November, 1940, represents the small Italian role in the battle.

While the aircraft are the collective centerpiece of the museum, other displays suggest the atmosphere of those 70 days. The museum has duplicated the operations room used by No. 11 Fighter Command Group, which controlled the squadrons defending southeast England and the approaches to

London — the areas that took the hardest pounding. The room has rows of lights indicating the status of each pilot and plane, and reproduces the tension felt at 11:30 a.m., Sept. 15, 1940 — the time Churchill visited the room on one of the battle's worst days.

Contemporaneous newspaper clippings, posters and photographs line the museum's walls. Government leaflets admonish citizens against "careless talk," urge them to join the RAF and the WAAF and, in the event of an invasion, caution them to exercise common sense. The tabloids report the air battle like some ghastly field sport, headlining the good news: "At Least 115 More!" and "Again! 60 Shot Down." The admiral, too, went to war — one poster shows a workman running to rescue his bottle of Guinness stout from a Nazi bomber.

The photographs penetrate this brave front, showing the other side of war. There are pictures of dashing young pilots with pencil moustaches and goggles, and pictures as well of pilots exhausted or wounded. Other photos give the civilian's view of enemy aircraft on nights such as Sept. 7, 1940, when more than 300 bombers circled over London, dropping bombs and incendiaries.

Much of the East End lay in ruins after that night, and photographs show civilian firefighters trying to extinguish blazes that might serve as beacons to the returning Luftwaffe. Amid the pictured rubble are reminders that there will always be a Britain: a heavily barricaded cafe adverting

"sandbags on toast"; a hand reaches around a door, torn from its hinges, for two pint bottles of milk; and a hunt rides to the bounds through a bombed village, the horses picking their way among the broken paving stones.

The Battle of Britain Museum is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is \$1.20 for adults, 60 cents for children.

A Checklist On Orwell: '1984' Now?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — More than 100 of the ominous predictions George Orwell made in his novel "1984" already have been fulfilled, according to a psychobiologist. David Goodman, writing in Futurist magazine, says Americans may feel they are safe from the "Big Brother-is-watching" government Orwell described, but the technology for it already is here — and "triggering incidents" could create the evil social conditions Orwell predicted.

Orwell, the pen name of Englishman Eric Blair, wrote his novel in 1949. It outlined a future in which three superpowers are constantly at war and thoughts are controlled by a government bent on destroying all signs of individuality.

Goodman said that he has compiled a list of 137 predictions Orwell made about science, technology, social conditions and politics, and found this year "that over 100 of the predictions had come true."

Among the Orwellian facts of life that Goodman sees:

- Mind-altering drugs.
- Think tanks for developing weapons and war strategy.
- Defoliants used to wipe out huge areas of vegetation, as Agent Orange was used in Vietnam.
- Psychological treatments designed to modify behavior, including electric shock and truth serums.
- Data banks holding detailed information on thousands of people.
- Self-propelled bombs replacing bomb-carrying planes.
- Planes independent of Earth.
- Artificial insemination.



Sketches of Japanese geisha from "The Kimono Mind."

Fashion

Japanese Kimono Is a Declining Wrap

By Hebe Dorsey

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (UPT) — Although steel-and-glass buildings have replaced thatched-roof teahouses and most women go around in Western dress, the kimono still represents a quarter of the women's wear business here. But it is definitely receding.

For one thing, its price has made it a luxury. There are specialized kimono stores, and department stores like Takashimaya that devote whole floors to kimono — complete with kimono-clad saleswomen. But the prices range between \$500 and \$5,000 and some lavish ones can reach \$25,000.

Another reason is that the kimono is highly impractical. Many Japanese women, especially in the country, won't wear them because they can hardly walk or even breathe in them.

Older women, more tradition-oriented, never got out of kimono and can still be seen wearing them in the streets here. But young girls wear them only on special days — for parties, weddings or New Year's. Many of them do not even know how to put on a kimono: They have to go to a kimono specialist who wraps the girls as one would Christmas gifts.

The wrapping operation can take two people 45 minutes to accomplish, since 15 highly complicated moves are entailed. Included are three slips, various cords and even pillows, not to mention a 13-foot obi that winds around and around and is tight enough to make breathing next to impossible.

Recently, smart merchants have come up with "instant obi" with books and eyes. But that, as they say, is for the birds. There is more to the kimono than meets the eye, and the sexual implications are not to be neglected. In traditional theater, for instance, unwrapping the obi is considered a highly sensual act and could not, under any circumstances, be replaced by an instant obi.

If a kimono often looks to Western eyes like a combination of bobble and straightjacket, it is designed with a definite purpose: Japanese men find mincing, tightly bound women highly attractive. In "The Kimono Mind," Bernard Rudofsky says, "The deadliest of a Japanese woman's secret weapons is her gait, and the height of seduction is to mince as though her legs were tied together at the knees." He adds, "Which they are."

Another small but highly informative book on kimono is "Japanese Antiques," by Patricia Salmon, an American journalist who also runs an antique shop. Says she: "You can readily identify ladies of the night by their reversed obi, efficiently tied in front." The way one ties a kimono is also significant: The front panel always goes left over right; reversed, it is a death symbol.

Fabrics, colors and patterns are chosen according to season, the age of the wearer and the occasion. Young, unmarried women wear the long-sleeved, brilliantly colored kimono or furisode. Married women wear black kimono with a design around the lower half of the skirt (tomesode). For mourning, the black kimono with five crests is conventional.

Although fewer women wear kimono, many still collect them as one would jewels. Kimonos inherited from a mother or grandmother are carefully stored in lacquered wooden trays or boxes.

The summer kimono or yukata is made of cotton and is much simpler. It is often worn by Westerners, and can be found had at hotel front desks for 3,300 yen (about \$17).

Despite the staggering cost of kimono, a recent survey found that 13 percent of Japanese men wear kimono at home. 75 percent like their wives to wear them when they go out together and 45 percent prefer their wives to wear kimono at home.

The disappearance of the kimono has resulted in a boom in formal dress — a whole new direction here. But in shifting to Western dress, Japanese women are also discovering the Western erotic zones, mainly breasts and legs.

By longer-standing Japanese criteria, the most erotic zone is the oape of the neck (which explains why kimono are generously scooped out at the back of the neck). But the new Western dresses call for generous décolletés — for which many Japanese girls are not quite ready.

For instance, the young female interpreter for the president of a Tokyo department store recently remarked that "For you, it's natural to go around with bare shoulders and arms. For us, not yet." She was wearing a conservative black-velvet blazer over a long skirt.

A last bit of information: Kimono, that romantic-sounding word, merely means "clothing."

Mozart, Poe Letters Set Records at Sale

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Letters written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Edgar Allan Poe brought prices for fine musical and literary autographs at a Sotheby Parke Bernet auction here yesterday.

The Mozart letter, written by the composer to his dying father in Vienna on April 4, 1787, was sold for \$47,000 — three times pre-sale estimates — to an unidentified New York dealer. A Philadelphia dealer paid \$17,000 for a letter from Poe to his friend Frederick William Thomas; it touched on Poe's plans to start a magazine called "Dickens" and his opinions of a number of contemporary American writers.

AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES (France)

Hotel Rameau, 5, rue Rameau.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3 at 2 p.m.

XVIII, XVIII and XVIII cent.

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO

Emile GALE, Eileen GRAY, Ruhlmann, ARBUS, Lamps and Vases by LAJOLLE

IMPORTANT JEWELRY

4.30 and 3.20-carat Brilliants and Solitaires, 13.64-carat Sapphires, 3.20-carat Rubies and 5.55-carat Emeralds

BRONZES, CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, LANTERNS

CHAIRS & FURNITURE

OF THE XVIII and XVIII c. & EMPIRE PERIOD

Some signed by important cabinet-makers

ORIENTAL CARPETS, TAPESTRIES

On view Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2.

Me. Georges BLACHE, Auctioneer. Tel.: 950.55.06 - 951.23.93.

Courrèges

november 30
december 1, 2
from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SALE

40, rue François 1^{er}
46, rue du fg saint-honoré
49, rue de Rennes
50, av. Victor Hugo
96, rue saint-charles
90, av. Paul-Doumer
17, rue de Lyon
palais des congrès
point-show champs-élysées

courrèges homme
40, rue François 1^{er}

Talking about...

Always "bizarre," but truly interesting the Schiaparelli boutique on the second floor of the 21 place Vendôme.

Some unique printed patterns and very pretty ones, and best of all, quite amazing prices.

Open from 10 A.M. to 7 p.m. every day but Sunday.

SCHIAPARELLI
21 Place Vendôme

1980 F.
It looks as soft and precious as embroidered silk with scattered dots and stripes in coral green and warm red. This will be the divine "dinner suit" of your evenings.

Françoise Darmon
announces
the opening of her boutique

tan giudicelli

84 Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris 8^e
Tel.: 265-43-37 (10 a.m.-7 p.m.)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Technical Manager

Southeast Asia

Industrial Water Treatment

New subsidiary of a major corporation needs a professional results-oriented engineering manager with a strong background in the field of Specialty Chemicals for Industrial Water Treatment.

You will be responsible for product application technology in customer plants. Product areas will include specialty chemicals for clarification, boiler feedwater, cooling water and refinery processes. It is essential that you have several years of proven experience in the water chemistry of large industrial systems, as well as a minimum of two years working experience in Southeast Asia.

This is a most unusual opportunity for an individual with exceptional talent. In addition to outstanding career growth opportunities, this position offers an extraordinary compensation package, as well as competitive benefits.

Reply in confidence with full particulars, including salary history to:

Box D. 1230,
Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

project director

Major International Fortune 100 firm, with a worldwide reputation as a leader in engineering design and construction project management, is currently seeking a high level Project Director.

Our Construction Project Management Group, engaged in important projects in the Middle East, requires a Director to assume full responsibility for on-site management activities and construction progress. Responsibilities will include overall direction of the project team of professionals and the maintaining of relationships with the client and the prime contractor on all project matters.

The ideal candidate should be a U.S. Citizen, possess an engineering degree, and have extensive construction management background in the refining or petrochemical industries.

This position provides an extremely attractive compensation package which includes family status, a 30% bonus payable on a monthly basis, fully paid housing accommodations, first-class air travel, annual R&R plus annual home leave, and other substantial benefits. If you possess the qualifications and the desired experience we encourage you to send your resume and salary history to:

Box D. 1235, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.
An equal opportunity employer m/f

FOR INFORMATION AND COSTS OF ADVERTISING IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES SECTION CONTACT THE LOCAL OFFICE IN YOUR COUNTRY

Paris: Max Ferrero
Tel.: 747.12.65.

London: Terry Cooper
Tel.: 242 5173.

Brussels: Bill Finnerty
Tel.: 513 57 40.

Amsterdam: Alfons Grims
Tel.: 76 86 66/76 86 67.

Frankfurt: L. Oettinger
Tel.: 28 36 78.

Lausanne: Guy van Thuyne
Tel.: 29 58 94.

New York: John Quigley
Tel.: 752 38 90.

Rome: Antonio Sambrotta
Tel.: 679 34 37.

Madrid: A. Umlauf Sarmiento
Tel.: 455 33 06.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MANAGER

Swiss, 52, Geneva (Switzerland) based, thorough experience international trade, shipping, high level negotiation, languages: English, French, German, accepting extensive travelling, seeks challenging position.

Write to: Box D. 1232, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

Executive Assistant

British/French nationality, widow, bright and vivacious, mid-40's, seeks employment international organization, based Brussels, willing to travel. 7 years senior secretary/personal officer U.S. Embassy sub-Saharan Africa, and 8 years manager export training supplies to Zambia. Part-time considered.

Write to: Box D. 1233, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

The "International Executive Opportunities" appears

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

Public Information Officer

A large, diversified international corporation seeks a Public Information Officer for its European headquarters near London.

Your responsibilities will focus on external relations, particularly contact with the European press, development of stories and press conferences, and preparation of feature material and press releases. Additional responsibilities will include supporting such projects as employee communications, brochures, and audio-visual presentations.

Good creative and writing skills in English, French and German are essential, combined with a capacity to work closely with corporate and subsidiary management and the company's European communications staff.

Aged 25-36, with at least 5 years' experience in communications, you will be preferably educated to graduate level. International experience, including work abroad, would be a distinct advantage.

This is an opportunity to become part of a successful industrial organization. We can offer an attractive starting salary and good fringe benefits to the right man or woman. Please write about your qualifications, including complete CV and salary history, and quoting RS/454/IHT to R. Swan, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd, 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JB, England. Please list separately any companies to whom you do not wish your application to be forwarded.

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER
AVIATION COMPANY MIDDLE EAST

Good opportunity for greater responsibilities

Emphasis on ability to handle yourself with local officials, provide administrative direction to flight and maintenance departments and good business approach to cost control and client satisfaction.

Send resume giving full details of past experience and salary.

We will correspond directly giving additional details and benefits—previous aviation experience not necessary.

Write to: Box D. 1234, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

Regional Sales Director

Southeast Asia

Industrial Water Treatment

Unique Opportunity

New subsidiary of a Fortune 100 Corporation needs a results-oriented Executive to manage an elite sales and engineering regional organization geared to serve large customers in the Industrial Water Treatment Chemicals and Petroleum Process Chemicals market.

Successful candidates must possess:

- Proven track record in sales management
- Thorough knowledge of water treatment and/or refinery process chemical technology
- High leadership characteristics
- Strong sales and profit orientation
- A minimum of two years working experience in Southeast Asia

This is a most unusual opportunity for an individual possessing exceptional talent. In addition to outstanding career growth potential, this position offers an extraordinary compensation package as well as competitive benefits.

Reply in complete confidence, including salary history, to:

Box D. 1229
Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.
An Equal Opportunity Employer, M/F

10/31/1980

European Officials Fear Recession

U.S. Austerity Gets Mixed Reception

By Paul Lewis
ARIS, Nov. 29 (NYT) — West Europe and Japan are officially used with, but privately worried about, President Carter's latest economic austerity package, designed to slow the U.S. inflation rate and strengthen the ailing dollar.

announced Nov. 1, with senior administration officials. Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary of the Treasury and the chief U.S. delegate, said all delegates at the meeting had "welcomed the new measures enthusiastically."

Privately, however, some delegates expressed fears that the administration might plunge the U.S. economy into a severe recession next year that would drag down the rest of the world. Other delegates predicted that the administration would balk at the tough action

needed to reduce inflation and stabilize the dollar because of its painful implications for growth and employment.

Schizophrenia

"The Germans want a sharp slowdown in the United States next year but are not sure they'll get it," said one delegate after the close-door discussion. "The others are schizophrenic. They want a stable dollar, but they are afraid it may mean a world recession."

Mr. Solomon emphasized the administration's commitment to a prolonged period of slow but stable economic growth in the United States that would strengthen the dollar and reduce inflation without causing a recession.

He told reporters that he now expects U.S. real economic growth next year to average between 2.5 and 3 percent, which is lower than the administration's official forecast of 3.2 percent. This would still allow the United States to reduce its current-account deficit, a major cause of the dollar's decline, from about \$19 billion to nearly \$6 billion in 1979 even if oil prices are increased next month, he said.

Over the longer term, Mr. Solomon predicted that the economy would grow about 3 percent a year in real terms, which would "more or less" keep unemployment where it is today.

"For the first time since the world economic crisis began in 1975, the U.S. economy will be growing more slowly than the European economies next year, and that is good for the dollar," Mr. Solomon said.

But that was just the point that European officials, including those from Britain, France and Italy, expressed reservations about. They fear that the U.S. slowdown will get out of control and further reduce the already painfully slow growth rates they expect next year.

Mr. Solomon said he was closely questioned during the meeting about the administration's willingness to pursue its present policy of high interest rates through next year.

Some European delegates clearly fear that the administration will relax its grip before inflation is really defeated.

Japan Industrial Output Drops 0.3% in October

OKYO, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Japan's October industrial production index fell 0.3 percent to a preliminary 124.4 (base 1975), seasonal adjusted, from an upward revised 124.4 in September, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said today.

The year-on-year gain in the index for October was 7.8 percent in 1978, compared with 10.5 percent in 1977. The preliminary October production index fell 1.5 percent seasonally adjusted 121.2 (base 1975) after September's upward revised rise of 1.6 percent, it said.

The unadjusted index showed a rise of 6.8 percent from October last year. The preliminary October index of finished goods rose 0.6 percent to a seasonally adjusted 101.8 (base 1975) after September's revised September of 0.2 percent, the ministry said.

But the unadjusted index fell 0.2 percent from October last year. The October inventory index fell 0.1 percent from the first seven months, it added.

Japanese steel product exports in October fell 12.7 percent to 2.47 million tons from 2.83 million in September and were 18.9 percent below the 3.05 million in October 1977, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said in a separate report. The fall reflects a sharp decline in U.S. sales due mainly to Japan's appreciation and the tripartite system introduced last year.

Meanwhile, a survey by the financial daily Nihon Keizai showed 11 Japanese companies reported average increase of 6.6 percent their profits before tax and special items on a 3.1-percent decline their sales for the first half-year ended Sept. 30.

Ohira's Economic Policies

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Prime Minister Masao Ohira, expected to announce most of his predecessor's economic policies, though probably in a more modest style. After the cabinet and party posts are reshuffled, the party is generally expected to get down to the business of prodding the economy toward full recovery, observers say.

Business leaders were almost unanimous in reminding Mr. Ohira that the economy is indeed the first job at hand. "The economy is now at a very important stage and, whoever becomes head of the ruling party, the government and the LDP should make all-out efforts to assist the recovery without delay," said Toshiro Doko, president of the Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations.

As for the fate of the official 7-percent growth rate goal for the current fiscal year, business leaders, banks and independent research institutions have all but given up on that target. It is unlikely that Mr. Ohira, a more modest leader, will hang on to that unrealistic goal.

Separately, Bank of Japan governor Teichiro Morinaga said he hopes Mr. Ohira will do his best to restrict the flotation of national bonds in compiling the national budget for fiscal 1979 starting next April.

Dollar Declines As U.S. Reports Wider Deficit

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — The dollar sagged against most major currencies on the foreign exchange market today following "mildly disappointing" U.S. trade results for October, traders said.

The dollar slipped immediately after the trade news as volume picked up to a "hectic pace" at times, traders said. Sources said the central bank of Italy bought about \$70 million, the Bank of France around \$35 million, the Bank of England almost \$25 million and the Danish central bank \$10 million.

Against the Deutsche mark, the U.S. currency finished at 1.9208 in London dealings, down from 1.9265 DM late yesterday. It fell to 1.7213 Swiss francs from 1.7355 before the trade news and 1.7365 yesterday. Against the French franc, it dropped to 4.4038 from 4.4120 and also eased against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

Against the yen, however, it was firm at 196.70 versus 196.60. Sterling rose to \$1.9523 from \$1.9471 and the Canadian dollar was quoted at 85.22-U.S. cents compared with 85.09 cents.

Gold was fixed in London at \$193.65 an ounce in the morning and \$195.60 in the afternoon, down from yesterday's afternoon fixing of \$196.15. Bullion closed at \$196.625 compared with \$195.375 yesterday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Japan Pioneer Electronic

Year ended 1978 1977

Revenue..... 207,930 206,620

Profits..... 13,490 14,860

(Figures in Yen)

U.S. Commonwealth Edison

12 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 2,410 2,060

Profits..... 252,27 198,25

Per Share..... 3.33 3.00

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Southern Co.

12 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 2,500 2,200

Profits..... 188,02 228,28

Per Share..... 1.36 1.85

12 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 2,900 2,600

Profits..... 204,80 250,93

Per Share..... 1.48 2.03

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS

DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH

Your prestigious address

Karlshausstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich, Telephone: 01 32 62 31, Telex: 2344, Email: T. DE GENDRE

Kahn's Warning Revised

Serious Banana Seen Unless Inflation Slips

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — "The danger of a serious banana is increased if we do not bring the inflation rate down," says Alfred Kahn, President Carter's anti-inflation chief.

Did he say banana? "We went through the deepest banana in 35 years," added Mr. Kahn about the recession of 1974-75. He did. He said banana. But why? Why would the chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability substitute "banana" for "depression" and "recession" when talking to reporters?

White House Irked

Because some people in the White House were irked two weeks ago when he predicted the United States could face a deep depression if President Carter's new anti-inflation program does not work. All he had meant, Mr. Kahn later said, was that he is "persuaded the danger of a serious recession would be enhanced if we didn't try to bring inflation down."

From now on, Mr. Kahn told the Washington Press Club yesterday, "you'll never hear the word depression come from me."

Final Trade Pact Unlikely For Months, EEC Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — A high-ranking European Economic Community official said today that "it will take several months next year" to reach a final agreement in the Geneva Multilateral Trade Negotiations, even if the United States, the EEC, and other major trading nations reach a tentative understanding by the Dec. 15 deadline.

Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's chief trade negotiator, at a press conference at the U.S. State Department, reiterated the EEC's stand that "we can continue the negotiations," but the EEC is not prepared to conclude them until the Congress has approved legislation extending the countervailing duty law waiver that expires on Jan. 3.

U.S. undersecretary of state Richard Cooper said the United States accepts the fact that the EEC Council, which will be meeting later this month in Brussels, will not be ready to conclude the Geneva negotiations "until the countervailing issue is resolved." He added that it is possible the Treasury may find a way to delay the actual assessment of countervailing duties on subsidized imports beyond Jan. 3, but he said that EEC reaction to such technical delays has been that such action would not be sufficient.

Package Imbalanced On other issues, Mr. Denman said that the negotiating package in Geneva still is not sufficiently balanced so that EEC officials might recommend it to the nine member nations. He said there were three areas of basic disagreement between the EEC and the United States: in the area of grains, specific concessions and agricultural export subsidies.

He also mentioned negotiations that have not yet been concluded on several codes, including rules that would permit selective use of import "safeguards" to limit low-cost imports from various countries during the decade of the 1980s. The officials said that the bilateral consultations in Washington this week between top EEC and U.S. aides also involved a discussion of the global economic outlook and actions which the industrialized countries might take to assist developing nations.

NYSE Prices Widely and Sharply Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — News of a wider U.S. trade deficit pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly and sharply lower in light trading today.

Some analysts noted that although Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal "glossed over" the \$2.13-billion deficit, the figures disappointed those who had hoped to see "a real turn."

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.05 points to 790.11 and declines led advances 1,232 to 263. Volume fell to 21.16 million shares from yesterday's 22.74 million. National Medical Enterprises lost 1/2 to 204. It will tender for a majority of Medfield Corp.'s shares if Medfield holders reject a merger. Borg-Warner slipped 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Firestone gained 1/2 to 13 1/2 on news of a proposed merger. Medfield gained a point to 20 on the American Exchange.

Asarco eased 1/2 to 13 1/2. It will invest \$80 million to develop a Montana copper and silver mine. Sterment dropped 2 1/2 to 22 1/2. Cooper Laboratories bought an additional 149,500 Sterment shares, raising its stake to about 29.4 percent. Cooper tackled on 1/4 to 20 1/2.

Dart Industries said it received tenders of approximately 3.3 million shares of the common stock of P.R. Mallory Inc. The tenders were for shares previously owned by Dart gave it 71 percent of P.R. Mallory's outstanding shares. Dart said yesterday it is extending the expiration of its tender offer until Jan. 10 from Nov. 28. Dart lost 1/2 to 39 1/2 and Mallory dropped 1/2 to 50 1/2.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating Occidental Petroleum in relation to multiple possible securities law violations, the company revealed. Occidental made the disclosure in an amended registration statement for a proposed issue of preferred stock which it plans to use in its projected takeover of Mead Corp. Occidental lost 1/2 to 15 1/2 and Mead 1/2 to 24.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market

U.S. Posts Wider Trade Deficit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — The United States registered a seasonally adjusted \$2.13-billion trade deficit in October compared with a \$1.69-billion deficit the month before, the Commerce Department said today.

The October deficit compared with deficit of \$1.62 billion in August and \$2.99 billion in July and a deficit of \$3.23 billion in October, 1977.

Last month's trade deficit, the 29th in a row, brought the total deficit for the year to \$24.79 billion compared with a deficit of \$21.16 billion for the same period last year.

U.S. exports in October declined 3.1 percent to \$13.01 billion compared with a rise of 7.7 percent in September to \$13.43 billion and a rise of 5.7 percent in August to \$12.47 billion.

The October decline was the largest since a 9-percent drop in January. Imports in October rose 0.1 percent to an adjusted \$15.14 billion after rising 7.3 percent in September to \$15.12 billion and falling 4.7 percent in August to \$14.09 billion.

Imports of petroleum and related products fell 3.5 percent in October to an adjusted \$3.5 billion after rising 8.1 percent in September to \$3.62 billion.

The Labor Department also reported that productivity in the private business sector rose somewhat more slowly in the third quarter than originally reported.

The revised figures put the third-quarter increase in output per hour worked at 3.4 percent compared with the originally reported 4.3-percent gain. However the 3.4 percent was still an improvement over the second quarter's 1.2-percent increase in productivity and the first quarter's 4.5-percent decline.

Despite the widening in the trade deficit, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal noted that "imports held steady" at close to the September level. He said a decline in U.S.

Leading Index Increases 0.5%

exports in October was accounted for in part by a reduction in exports of nonmonetary gold. Gold exports were \$271.7 million in September and dropped to \$47.6 million last month.

The Commerce Department also said the index of leading economic indicators rose 0.5 percent in October, following increases of 0.9 percent in both September and August and a decline of 0.9 percent in July. The increase brought the index to 139.2 percent of the 1967

average compared with 138.5 percent in September.

The department said 5 of 10 indicators available for October contributed to the increase — average work week, slower deliveries, change in total liquid assets, contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1972 dollars and new orders in 1972 dollars. The five indicators moving in the opposite direction were — the layoff rate, change in sensitive prices, stock prices, money supply in 1972 dollars and building permits.

The index of lagging indicators, which tends to trail economic trends, rose 2 percent in October to 150.9 percent of the 1967 average.

U.S. 'Lagging' Indicator Shows Strain in Economy

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Many U.S. analysts believe the economy is operating under an increasing strain. They maintain that one of the best gauges of whether the economy has become overburdened is the index of "lagging" indicators, which often tends to keep rising for a brief while after a recession sets in and to fall for some months after an economic recovery starts.

The monthly index of lagging indicators focuses on economic barometers that tend to move up or down after, rather than before, general business activity.

It is another characteristic of this index, however, that makes it an exceedingly sensitive economic pressure gauge. Analysis explain that it reflects, in the main, components of the economy that can conspire to inhibit further business expansion when they climb too swiftly.

Indeed, a prolonged, extra-sharp rise in the index — as in the last year-and-a-half — generally signifies an increasingly constrained economy in which a further expansion of business activity is unlikely.

The components of the lagging indicator index are: banks' prime rates; manufacturing productivity; inventories volume; the ratio of consumer installment debt to personal income; volume of commercial and industrial loans outstanding at large banks; and the average duration of unemployment on an inverted scale.

A close inspection of the lagging indicator index shows in the past 18 months or so, despite such diversity, all six components have risen substantially. Moreover, the climb has been especially pronounced for two components that can especially hobble business growth — bank rates and consumer indebtedness.

Since the start of 1977, the lagging indicator index has risen month after month without interruption — from 121.6 (on a base of 1967-1969) to a record level of 150.9 in October, the Commerce Department said today. This extraordinary increase is rivaled only by the steep climb of the index in the two years prior to the 1973-75 recession, which turned out to be the longest and in many ways the country's most severe business slump since the 1930's. Before today's report, the index had never exceeded 147.1, its level in September 1974.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn mixed, oats higher and soybeans substantially higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Borg-Warner, Firestone Propose Merger Into Holding Company

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Borg-Warner Corp. and Firestone Tire and Rubber have proposed a merger of the two companies. It would be one of the largest corporate combinations in U.S. business history.

In Washington, however, a Federal Trade Commission spokesman said the federal government is likely to scrutinize the proposed merger. "I suspect someone will be looking at it — either we or the Department of Justice" said Daniel Schwartz, the spokesman for the FTC's Bureau of Competition.

Borg-Warner, based in Chicago, and Firestone, based in Akron, Ohio, said their boards agreed to consider the merger. The plan calls for the formation of a holding company with headquarters in Chicago. Both Borg-Warner and Firestone would continue to operate as separate entities.

Borg-Warner said its chairman and chief executive officer, James Bere, would become president and chief executive of the new company. Richard Riley, currently chairman and chief executive of Firestone, would become chairman of the holding company.

One share of holding-company stock would be exchanged for each of Borg-Warner's 21.5 million common shares outstanding. Borg-Warner said the new common stock would pay an initial annual dividend of \$2 a share. Firestone shareholders would have the option of receiving holding-company convertible preferred stock or debentures, with a minimum of 30 percent and a maximum of 40 percent of Firestone's approximately 57.6 million common being exchangeable for debentures.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deutsche Bank Gets Nixdorf Stake

Deutsche Bank will acquire 25 percent of Nixdorf AG's 140-million-Deutsche-mark basic nominal capital, or 35 million DM in nominal shares of the medium-sized computer firm, Nixdorf says. Deutsche Bank plans to acquire the stock in 1979 for 285 DM per share, resulting in a capital increase of 200 million DM. Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest bank, is acquiring the stock with the intention of reselling it publicly before June 30, 1981, with the agreement of other stockholders, Nixdorf says. Nixdorf calls the acquisition an "optimal step" for new and additional market possibilities. The company adds that earlier talks with Volkswagen were unsuccessful because it had sought 50 percent or more of Nixdorf, while Nixdorf was unwilling to give up more than 40 percent, even though the share price offered was the same.

Korean Air Lines Chooses Boeing

Korean Air Lines says it has selected the Boeing 747 for its future long-range overseas services, particularly for its projected air route from Seoul to New York. On the basis of this choice, the company says, the Korean flag carrier has been negotiating with Boeing for the purchase of 18 Boeing 747 jets, possibly valued at \$1 billion, for delivery in 1980-84. The airline denies that Boeing and McDonnell Douglas were in competition for the order (11T, Nov. 29), and adds it is still negotiating with Boeing.

Hitachi Mulls Own U.S. TV Plant

Hitachi says that there is a "possibility" that the company may set up a U.S. television-production plant by itself if it is prevented from establishing a joint venture with General Electric. Hitachi vice-

president masafumi misu says the company was extremely disappointed by the U.S. Justice Department decision to block the proposed venture by suing under the Clayton Antitrust Act "should the parties seek to consummate it." He says the company intends to carefully review the U.S. decision with GE. Hitachi is the only major Japanese manufacturer of color-sets that is not making them in the United States or that does not have firm plans to set up operations there.

Saint Gobain in Cooperation Talks

Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson and National Semiconductor are likely to sign an agreement soon for cooperation on integrated circuits. Saint Gobain says. National Semiconductor says details of its negotiations to build a semiconductor facility in France have not been worked out. National Semiconductor added that final agreement would require the approval of the French government and both boards. Thomson-CSF and the French Atomic Energy Authority also recently reached a technical cooperation agreement with Motorola Inc.

NL Industries Buys Well Business

Texas International and NL Industries say their boards approved an agreement in principle for NL's purchase of Texas International's well and workover maintenance and completion business for \$101 million, including \$90 million cash and \$11 million in the form of NL petroleum products and services. Texas International said proceeds would be used to virtually eliminate its existing bank debt, thus reducing current annual interest costs by about \$12 million and improving the company's overall profitability.

BANCO DE SANTANDER

has acquired a majority shareholding in

BANCA JOVER

The undersigned assisted BANCO DE SANTANDER in this transaction

Banque Rothschild

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, U.S.A.

Announces the Opening of its New Offices:

Justintanstrasse 22
D-6000 Frankfurt (Main) I
Phone: (0611) 595970
Telex: 414561

15 Ave. Victor-Hugo
75116 Paris
Phone: (01) 5021800
Telex: 620893 F

And a Visit of Government and Business Leaders from Louisiana to the Following Cities:

Paris November 30
Frankfurt December 5
Duesseldorf December 6
London December 7

We are seeking individuals/firms interested in capital/industrial investment in Louisiana, currently the number one State in the South in foreign investment. Come win with the leader. Join 140 firms from 25 countries which have already successfully invested \$4 billion in Louisiana, and let Louisiana work just as successfully for you.

For More Information Contact:

Donald C. Burdon, Director
Louisiana Office of Commerce
& Industry - Europe
Paris

Carl Koch, Deputy Director
Louisiana Office of Commerce
& Industry - Europe
Frankfurt

AMEX Closing Prices November 29

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.									
Close Prev										Close Prev										Close Prev									
A—A—A—										B—B—B—										C—C—C—									
1379 1/2 AAR	38.7	3	18	10	10	—	—	—	—	171 1/2 Dupont	5	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1375 7/8 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1380 1/2 AAX	32	3	15	10	10	—	—	—	—	172 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1376 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1381 1/2 ABB	32	3	15	10	10	—	—	—	—	173 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1377 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1382 1/2 ASPRO	42	7	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	174 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1378 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1383 1/2 AAT	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	175 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1379 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1384 1/2 AVX	32	1.4	9	33	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	176 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1380 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1385 1/2 AAZ	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	177 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1381 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1386 1/2 AAG	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	178 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1382 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1387 1/2 AAC	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	179 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1383 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1388 1/2 AAD	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	180 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1384 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1389 1/2 AAE	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	181 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1385 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1390 1/2 AAF	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	182 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1386 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1391 1/2 AAG	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	183 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1387 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1392 1/2 AAH	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	184 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1388 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1393 1/2 AAI	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	185 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1389 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1394 1/2 AAJ	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	186 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1390 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1395 1/2 AAK	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	187 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1391 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1396 1/2 AAL	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	188 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1392 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1397 1/2 AAM	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	189 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1393 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1398 1/2 AAN	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	190 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1394 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1399 1/2 AAO	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	191 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1395 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1400 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	192 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1396 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1401 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	193 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1397 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1402 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	194 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1398 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1403 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	195 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1399 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1404 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	196 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1400 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1405 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	197 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1401 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1406 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	198 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1402 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1407 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	199 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1403 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1408 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	200 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1404 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1409 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	201 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1405 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1410 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	202 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1406 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1411 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	203 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1407 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1412 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	204 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1408 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1413 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	205 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1409 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1414 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	206 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1410 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1415 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	207 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1411 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1416 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	208 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1412 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1417 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	209 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1413 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1418 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	210 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1414 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1419 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	211 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1415 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1420 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	212 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1416 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1421 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	213 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1417 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1422 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	214 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1418 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1423 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	215 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1419 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1424 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	216 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1420 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1425 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	217 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1421 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1426 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	218 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1422 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1427 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	219 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1423 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1428 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	220 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1424 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1429 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	221 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1425 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9 1/4	9	9	—	—
1430 1/2 AAP	40	5	14	10	10	—	—	—	—	222 1/2 Durr	3.7	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1426 1/2 Medford	50	5.6	15	9				

12 Month Stock				Stk. High Low				Close Prev				12 Month Stock				Stk. High Low				Close Prev				12 Month Stock				Stk. High Low				Close Prev			
High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	
15	6 1/2	SWIGFIN	40	3.3	0	12 1/4	12 1/4	68%	34	4	1 1/2	Tenneco	55	27%	29	29	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
15 1/2	7 1/2	Spectro	106	1.8	2	35 1/2	7 1/2	44%	4	4 1/2	1 1/2	Tenneco	47	2%	2	2	1/2	4	1 1/2	Vari	4	17	52%	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Mar	124.50	138.00	133.25	135.90	+0.30	[Total open] from Mon.
May	129.75	131.99	129.50	131.88	+1.10	
Jul	127.50	129.75	127.25	129.52	+1.39	

Sep	124.50	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	SOYBEAN	1	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	100 tons/ day	2	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	3	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	4	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	5	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	6	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	7	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	8	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	9	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	10	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	11	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	12	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	13	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	14	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	15	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	16	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	17	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	18	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	19	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	20	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	21	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	22	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	23	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	24	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	25	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	26	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	27	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	28	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	29	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	30	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	31	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	1	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	2	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	3	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	4	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	5	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	6	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	7	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	8	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	9	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	10	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	11	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	12	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	13	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	14	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	15	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	16	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	17	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	18	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	19	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	20	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	21	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	22	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	23	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	24	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	25	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	26	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	27	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	28	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	29	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	30	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	31	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	1	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	2	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	3	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	4	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	5	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	6	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	7	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	8	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	9	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	10	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	11	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	12	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	13	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	14	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	15	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	16	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	17	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	18	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	19	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	20	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	21	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	22	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	23	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	24	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	25	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	26	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	27	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	28	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	29	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	30	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	31	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	1	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	2	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	3	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	4	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	5	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	6	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	7	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	8	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	9	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	10	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	11	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	12	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	13	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	14	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	15	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	16	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	17	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	18	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	19	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	20	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	21	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	22	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	23	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	24	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	25	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	26	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	27	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	28	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	29	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	30	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	31	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	1	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	2	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	3	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	4	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	5	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	6	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	7	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	8	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	9	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	10	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	11	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	12	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	13	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	14	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	15	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	May	16	1
May	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jun	17	1
Jun	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jul	18	1
Jul	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Aug	19	1
Aug	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Sep	20	1
Sep	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Oct	21	1
Oct	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Nov	22	1
Nov	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Dec	23	1
Dec	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Jan	24	1
Jan	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Feb	25	1
Feb	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Mar	26	1
Mar	124.00	127.00	129.50	128.00	+1.50	Apr	27	1
Apr	124.00	127.00	129.5					

Interest Due 12/25/77, up to 310	Total Open Interest Due & Mon.
----------------------------------	--------------------------------

Market Summary			
NYSE Most Active			
November 29, 1997			
AL	182.30	180.00	+10
BA	182.30	182.30	+18
BB	182.30	184.20	+18
BC	182.30	184.40	+18
BD	182.30	184.20	+18
BE	182.30	182.40	+18
BF	182.30	182.30	+18
BG	182.30	182.30	+18
BH	182.30	182.30	+18
BI	182.30	182.30	+18
BJ	182.30	182.30	+18
BK	182.30	182.30	+18
BL	182.30	182.30	+18
BM	182.30	182.30	+18
BN	182.30	182.30	+18
BO	182.30	182.30	+18
BP	182.30	182.30	+18
BQ	182.30	182.30	+18
BR	182.30	182.30	+18
BS	182.30	182.30	+18
BT	182.30	182.30	+18
BU	182.30	182.30	+18
BV	182.30	182.30	+18
BW	182.30	182.30	+18
BX	182.30	182.30	+18
BY	182.30	182.30	+18
BZ	182.30	182.30	+18
CA	182.30	182.30	+18
CB	182.30	182.30	+18
CC	182.30	182.30	+18
CD	182.30	182.30	+18
CE	182.30	182.30	+18
CF	182.30	182.30	+18
CG	182.30	182.30	+18
CH	182.30	182.30	+18
CI	182.30	182.30	+18
CJ	182.30	182.30	+18
CK	182.30	182.30	+18
CL	182.30	182.30	+18
CM	182.30	182.30	+18
CN	182.30	182.30	+18
CO	182.30	182.30	+18
CP	182.30	182.30	+18
CQ	182.30	182.30	+18
CR	182.30	182.30	+18
CS	182.30	182.30	+18
CT	182.30	182.30	+18
CU	182.30	182.30	+18
CV	182.30	182.30	+18
CW	182.30	182.30	+18
CX	182.30	182.30	+18
CY	182.30	182.30	+18
CZ	182.30	182.30	+18
DA	182.30	182.30	+18
DB	182.30	182.30	+18
DC	182.30	182.30	+18
DD	182.30	182.30	+18
DE	182.30	182.30	+18
DF	182.30	182.30	+18
DG	182.30	182.30	+18
DH	182.30	182.30	+18
DI	182.30	182.30	+18
DJ	182.30	182.30	+18
DK	182.30	182.30	+18
DL	182.30	182.30	+18
DM	182.30	182.30	+18
DN	182.30	182.30	+18
DO	182.30	182.30	+18
DP	182.30	182.30	+18
DQ	182.30	182.30	+18
DR	182.30	182.30	+18
DS	182.30	182.30	+18
DT	182.30	182.30	+18
DU	182.30	182.30	+18
DV	182.30	182.30	+18
DW	182.30	182.30	+18
DX	182.30	182.30	+18
DY	182.30	182.30	+18
DZ	182.30	182.30	+18
EA	182.30	182.30	+18
EB	182.30	182.30	+18
EC	182.30	182.30	+18
ED	182.30	182.30	+18
EE	182.30	182.30	+18
EF	182.30	182.30	+18
EG	182.30	182.30	+18
EH	182.30	182.30	+18
EI	182.30	182.30	+18
EJ	182.30	182.30	+18
EK	182.30	182.30	+18
EL	182.30	182.30	+18
EM	182.30	182.30	+18
EN	182.30	182.30	+18
EO	182.30	182.30	+18
EP	182.30	182.30	+18
EQ	182.30	182.30	+18
ER	182.30	182.30	+18
ES	182.30	182.30	+18
ET	182.30	182.30	+18
EU	182.30	182.30	+18
EV	182.30	182.30	+18
EW	182.30	182.30	+18
EX	182.30	182.30	+18
EY	182.30	182.30	+18
EZ	182.30	182.30	+18
FA	182.30	182.30	+18
FB	182.30	182.30	+18
FC	182.30	182.30	+18
FD	182.30	182.30	+18
FE	182.30	182.30	+18
FF	182.30	182.30	+18
FG	182.30	182.30	+18
FH	182.30	182.30	+18
FI	182.30	182.30	+18
FJ	182.30	182.30	+18
FK	182.30	182.30	+18
FL	182.30	182.30	+18
FM	182.30	182.30	+18
FN	182.30	182.30	+18
FO	182.30	182.30	+18
FP	182.30	182.30	+18
FQ	182.30	182.30	+18
FR	182.30	182.30	+18
FS	182.30	182.30	+18
FT	182.30	182.30	+18
FU	182.30	182.30	+18
FV	182.30	182.30	+18
FW	182.30	182.30	+18
FX	182.30	182.30	+18
FY	182.30	182.30	+18
FZ	182.30	182.30	+18
GA	182.30	182.30	+18
GB	182.30	182.30	+18
GC	182.30	182.30	+18
GD	182.30	182.30	+18
GE	182.30	182.30	+18
GF	182.30	182.30	+18
GG	182.30	182.30	+18
GH	182.30	182.30	+18
GI	182.30	182.30	+18
GJ	182.30	182.30	+18
GK	182.30	182.30	+18
GL	182.30	182.30	+18
GM	182.30	182.30	+18
GN	182.30	182.30	+18
GO	182.30	182.30	+18
GP	182.30	182.30	+18
GQ	182.30	182.30	+18
GR	182.30	182.30	+18
GS	182.30	182.30	+18
GT	182.30	182.30	+18
GU	182.30	182.30	+18
GV	182.30	182.30	+18
GW	182.30	182.30	+18
GX	182.30	182.30	+18
GY	182.30	182.30	+18
GZ	182.30	182.30	+18
HA	182.30	182.30	+18
HB	182.30	182.30	+18
HC	182.30	182.30	+18
HD	182.30	182.30	+18
HE	182.30	182.30	+18
HF	182.30	182.30	+18
HG	182.30	182.30	+18
HH	182.30	182.30	+18
HI	182.30	182.30	+18
HJ	182.30	182.30	+18
HK	182.30	182.30	+18
HL	182.30	182.30	+18
HM	182.30	182.30	+18
HN	182.30	182.30	+18
HO	182.30	182.30	+18
HP	182.30	182.30	+18
HQ	182.30	182.30	+18
HR	182.30	182.30	+18
HS	182.30	182.30	+18
HT	182.30	182.30	+18
HU	182.30	182.30	+18
HV	182.30	182.30	+18
HW	182.30	182.30	+18
HX	182.30	182.30	+18
HY	182.30	182.30	+18
HZ	182.30	182.30	+18
IA	182.30	182.30	+18
IB	182.30	182.30	+18
IC	182.30	182.30	+18
ID	182.30	182.30	+18
IE	182.30	182.30	+18
IF	182.30	182.30	+18
IG	182.30	182.30	+18
IH	182.30	182.30	+18
II	182.30	182.30	+18
IJ	182.30	182.30	+18
IK	182.30	182.30	+18
IL	182.30	182.30	+18
IM	182.30	182.30	+18
IN	182.30	182.30	+18
IO	182.30	182.30	+18
IP	182.30	182.30	+18
IQ	182.30	182.30	+18
IR	182.30	182.30	+18
IS	182.30	182.30	+18
IT	182.30	182.30	+18
IU	182.30	182.30	+18
IV	182.30	182.30	+18
IW	182.30	182.30	+18
IX	182.30	182.30	+18
IY	182.30	182.30	+18
IZ	182.30	182.30	+18
JA	182.30	182.30	+18
JB	182.30	182.30	+18
JC	182.30	182.30	+18
JD	182.30	182.30	+18
JE	182.30	182.30	+18
JF	182.30	182.30	+18
JG	182.30	182.30	+18
JH	182.30	182.30	+18
JI	182.30	182.30	+18
JJ	182.30	182.30	+18
JK	182.30	182.30	+18
JL	182.30	182.30	+18
JM	182.30	182.30	+18
JN	182.30	182.30	+18
JO	182.30	182.30	+18
JP	182.30	182.30	+18
JQ	182.30	182.30	+18
JR	182.30	182.30	+18
JS	182.30	182.30	+18
JT	182.30	182.30	+18
JU	182.30	182.30	+18
JV	182.30	182.30	+18
JW	182.30	182.30	+18
JX	182.30	182.30	+18
JY	182.30	182.30	+18
JZ	182.30	182.30	+18
KA	182.30	182.30	+18
KB	182.30	182.30	+18
KC	182.30	182.30	+18
KD	182.30	182.30	+18
KE	182.30	182.30	+18
KF	182.30	182.30	+18
KG	182.30	182.30	+18
KH	182.30	182.30	+18
KI	182.30	182.30	+18
KJ	182.30	182.30	+18
KK	182.30	182.30	+18
KL	182.30	182.30	+18
KM	182.30	182.30	+18
KN	182.30	182.30	+18
KO	182.30	182.30	+18
KP	182.30	182.30	+18
KQ	182.30	182.30	+18
KR	182.30	182.30	+18
KS	182.30	182.30	+18
KT	182.30	182.30	+18
KU	182.30	182.30	+18
KV	182.30	182.30	+18
KW	182.30	182.30	+18
KX	182.30	182.30	+18
KY	182.30	182.30	+18
KZ	182.30	182.30	+18
LA	182.30	182.30	+18
LB	182.30	182.30	+18
LC	182.30	182.30	+18
LD	182.30	182.30	+18
LE	182.30	182.30	+18
LF	182.30	182.30	+18
LG	182.30	182.30	+18
LH	182.30	182.30	+18
LI	182.30	182.30	+18
LJ	182.30	182.30	+18
LK	182.30	182.30	+18
LL	182.30	182.30	+18
LM	182.30	182.30	+18
LN	182.30	182.30	+18
LO	182.30	182.30	+18
LP	182.30	182.30	+18
LQ	182.30	182.30	+18
LR	182.30	182.30	+18
LS	182.30	182.30	+18
LT	182.30	182.30	+18
LU	182.30	182.30	+18
LV	182.30	182.30	+18
LW	182.30	182.30	+18
LX	182.30	182.30	+18
LY	182.30	182.30	+18
LZ	182.30	182.30	+18
MA	182.30	182.30	+18
MB	182.30	182.30	+18
MC	182.30	182.30	+18
MD	182.30	182.30	+18
ME	182.30	182.30	+18
MF	182.30	182.30	+18
MG	182.30	182.30	+18
MH	182.30	182.30	+18
MI	182.30	182.30	+18
MJ	182.30	182.30	+18
MK	182.30	182.30	+18
ML	182.30	182.30	+18
MM	182.30	182.30	+18
MN	182.30	182.30	+18
MO	182.30	182.30	+18
MP	182.30	182.30	+18
MQ	182.30	182.30	+18
MR	182.30	182.30	+18
MS	182.30	182.30	+18
MT	182.30	182.30	+18
MU	182.30	182.30	+18
MV	182.30	182.30	+18
MW	182.30	182.30	+18
MX	182.30	182.30	+18
MY	182.30	182.30	+18
MZ	182.30	182.30	+18
NA	182.30	182.30	+18
NB	182.30	182.30	+18
NC	182.30	182.30	+18
ND			

IMM Futures
November 29, 1978

Summary		Open		Low		Close	
Dow Jones		5,758	5,838	5,898	5,829	+0.00	
Mar		5,794	5,840	5,935	5,939	+0.00	
Jun		6,126	6,175	6,195	6,168	+0.00	
Sep		6,323	6,352	6,399	6,351	+0.00	
Dec		6,440	6,470	6,440	6,470	+0.00	
FRENCH							
GUILDER							
Dec		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4,475	Unl.	
Mar		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4,465	Unl.	
FRENCH FRANC							
Dec		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2,326	Unl.	
Mar		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2,327	Unl.	
Jun		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2,229	Unl.	
YEN							
Dec		3609	3152	3069	3097	+0.00	
Mar		3125	3210	3210	3181	+0.00	
Jun		3238	3318	3318	3306	+0.00	
Sep		3445	3445	3445	3445	+0.00	
Dec		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3915	Unl.	
Int'l Oil (per barrel)							
STERLING							
Dec		1,944	1,968	1,920	1,945	+0.00	
Mar		1,935	1,938	1,930	1,940	+0.00	
Jun		1,928	1,928	1,928	1,928	+0.00	
Sep		1,918	1,918	1,918	1,918	+0.00	
CANADIAN DOLLAR							

Est. sales: 1,312; sales Tue. 1,157.
Total open interest Tue. 7,862, up 65 from

[illegible]

Interest Tues. 55,200, off 170	Declined
	Volume Down (In millions)
	Unchanged
	W-A-S, 1999

25 per bu.				
25.10	1.25	1.27	+0.01%	
25.13	1.41%	1.39%	-0.01%	
25.14	1.47%	1.44%	-0.02%	
51	1.32	1.50%	1.51	+0.01%
		1.54%	1.55	+0.01%

Sales Tues. & Thurs.

Interest Tues. \$4.48, off 43 from

CATTLE

per lb.				
46.90	54.65	57.45	+ 30	
46.90	57.25	56.87	57.62	+ 30
46.90	58.70	57.18	58.62	+ 57
46.90	60.25	59.15	60.80	+ 55
46.90	61.80	60.80	61.77	+ 55
46.90	63.35	62.25	64.20	+ 55
46.90	64.90	63.80	65.15	+ 55
46.90	66.50	65.20	67.30	+ 48
46.90	68.15	66.85	69.45	+ 55
46.90	69.80	68.40	70.70	+ 48

Sales: 24,677; 155 Tues. 31,052.

Interest Tues. 71.078, off 253

Dow Jones Ave

	Open	High	Low
30 Ind	799.12	801.89	798.77
30 Trn	216.21	217.68	215.70
30 Com	117.15	118.00	116.75
65 Stk	27.12	27.63	26.85

NYSE INDEX

	High	Low
Composite	32.74	32.50
Industrials	57.15	56.75
Transp.	44.75	44.50
Utilities	35.25	35.25
Foreign	41.60	41.60

Odd-Lot Trading

	Open	Buy
November 26	119.981	
November 27	119.981	
November 28	119.981	
November 29	119.981	
November 30	119.981	
November 31	119.981	

These totals are included under

Interest Mon.

1.232	906	Dec	0.8530	0.8530	0.8514	0.8518	+0.00
16.30	15.09	Mar	0.9550	0.8558	0.8537	0.8553	+0.00
363	442	June	0.8595	0.8595	0.8580	0.8583	+0.00

[illegible]

COPPER						FEEDER CATTLE	
25,000 lbs., cents per lb.						42,000 lbs., cents	
Dec	65.40	65.60	65.25	65.45	+0.40	Jan	71.00
Jan	65.20	65.35	65.05	65.20	+0.30	Feb	70.00

[illegible]

130	75.57	74.25	74.57	+ .62
140	75.57	74.25	74.57	+ .62

[illegible]

subdivisions" will be considered as potential sponsors. The 14 areas for

	Today	Prev.
AMEX	280	278
Close	1.80	1.84
Volume	427	570
High	1.84	1.84
Low	1.77	1.80
Chg.	-1.23	

PLATINUM

Jan	322.00	326.00	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Feb	322.00	325.00	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Mar	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Apr	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
May	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Jun	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Jul	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Aug	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Sep	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Oct	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Nov	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Dec	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70
Est.	322.00	325.50	317.00	320.20	-1.70

Est. notes: 1,785; notes Tues. 1,571.

Total open interest Tues. 4,553, off 104 from Mon.

GOLD 100 hr ounce contracts

Jan	192.00	192.00	192.00	191.00	-0.70
Feb	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Mar	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Apr	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
May	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Jun	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Jul	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Aug	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Sep	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Oct	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Nov	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Dec	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Est.	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70

Est. notes: 35,000; notes Tues. 34,854.

Total open interest Tues. 130,000, up 7% from Mon.

ALUMINUM 100 lb

Jan	192.00	192.00	192.00	191.00	-0.70
Feb	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Mar	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Apr	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
May	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Jun	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Jul	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Aug	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Sep	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Oct	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Nov	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Dec	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Est.	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70

Est. notes: 35,000; notes Tues. 34,854.

Total open interest Tues. 130,000, up 7% from Mon.

ALUMINUM 100 lb

Jan	192.00	192.00	192.00	191.00	-0.70
Feb	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Mar	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Apr	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
May	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Jun	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Jul	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Aug	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Sep	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Oct	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Nov	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Dec	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70
Est.	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.70

Est. notes: 35,000; notes Tues. 34,854.

Total open interest Tues. 130,000, up 7% from Mon.

ALUMINUM 100 lb

Jan	192.00
-----	--------

Highs and Lows

[illegible]

**TENT ACADEMY OF JAMAICA FOR AND ON BEHALF
GUSMANBO COMPANY OF JAMAICA LTD.**

STATION TO TENDER N° A1/78
**(STATE) FABRIC FOR PROCESSING,
DYEING AND FINISHING**

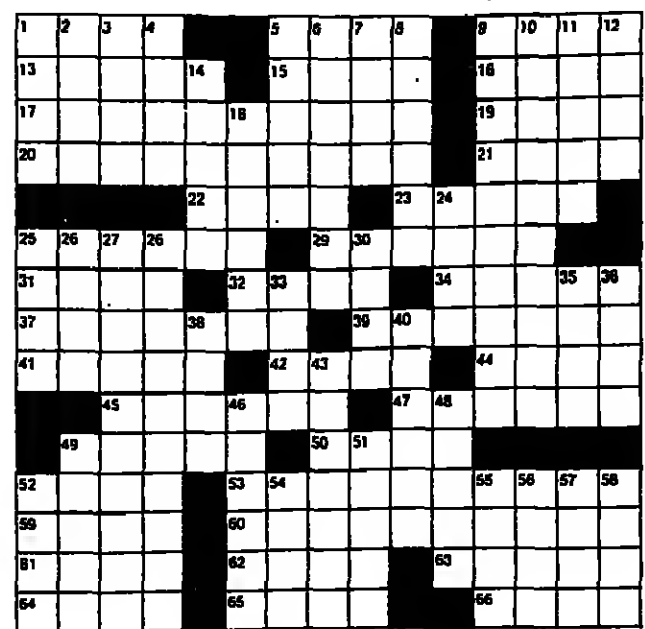
The undersigned, acting for and on behalf of the Ariguanaboa Company Limited, hereby invites tenders for the supply of approximately 6000 m² of non-staple polyester/cotton (65%/35%) fabric for processing, dyeing and finishing by the Government of Jamaica.

Interested parties are invited to attend the office of the undersigned, or to contact the undersigned by telephone at the following address:

**Director, Ariguanaboa Company of Jamaica, Ltd.,
Jamaican Town, Jamaica (Telex n° 2133 ARITEX JA).**

Tenders will be received until noon on Monday, 11 December 1978, at the above address. The latest date for receipt of tenders shall be 2000 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 11, 1978. Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned's offices. The successful tenderer, if any, will be notified shortly thereafter.

By Eugene T. Maleska



<u>ACROSS</u>		45 — Pete (cheap liquor)	14 Glacial ice form
1 Pre-Nadia sensation	47 Loath	18 Oblong eateries	
5 Birds from Down Under	49 Weird Sisters	24 — up (intensity)	
8 Silent one	50 Ferrara family	25 Atlas contents	
13 Idlers	52 A sound of music	26 Taj Mahal site	
15 Insurance adjuster's concern	53 Resembled	27 Cares for	
16 What	50 "Hep"	28 Wheels, reels, etc.	
17 Investigated	60 Pictured	30 Title held by 23 across	
19 Years without end	61 Hammer part	33 Pawn	
20 Specter	62 British statesman	35 Shanks' mare	
21 — out (makes do)	63 Pent up	36 Being	
22 Handle, in Haiti	64 Boots one	37 Words of understanding	
23 Executed (sarcasm of Elizabeth I)	65 — up (freshen)		
25 Evil intent	66 Gainsay		
29 Took a break			
31 Balanchine ballet			
32 Ostrich's cousin			
34 Parisian school			
37 Stipulation			
39 Fills in the potholes			
41 "— alive!"			
42 "Pen" part			
44 Containers for beer			
	<u>DOWN</u>		
	1 — podrida (stew)	40 Cheers	
	2 Plane maneuver	42 Run the —	
	3 Rude person	46 Dozing	
	4 Songwriter Paul	48 — Sanskrit	
	5 Revises	49 More elegant	
	6 Physician connected with an aural ailment	51 Lizard	
	7 Biblical preposition	52 Motto of Rhode Island	
	8 Sticks' partner	54 Wave, on the Riviera	
	9 Rich dessert	55 Burden	
	10 Examined	56 He wrote "A Los of Roses"	
	11 Subjoin	57 Sharp	
	12 Kind of kit	58 MacDonald's co-star	

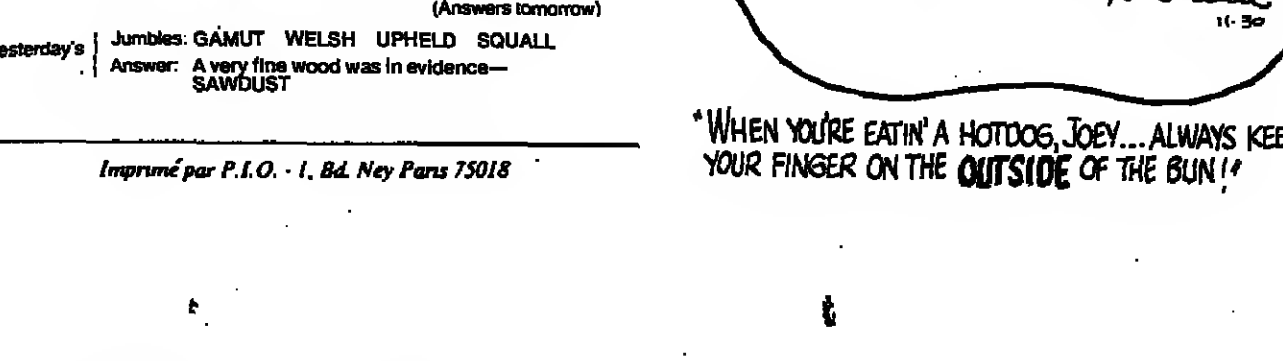
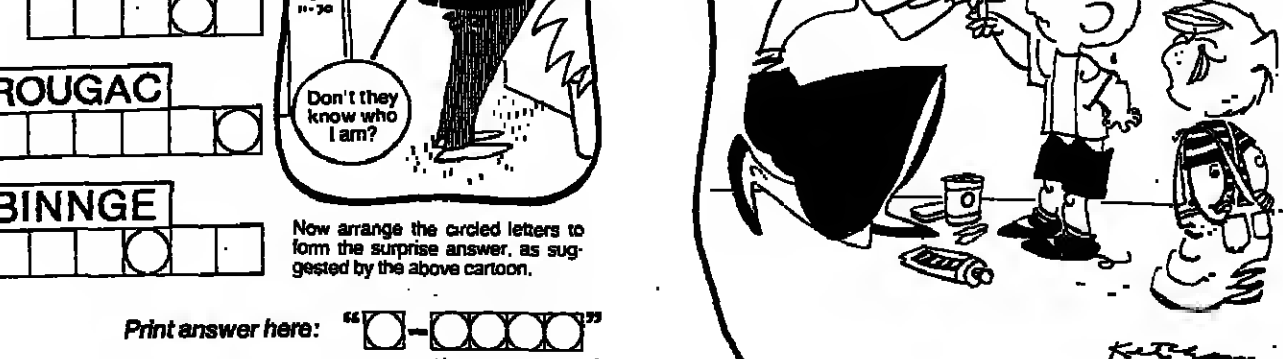
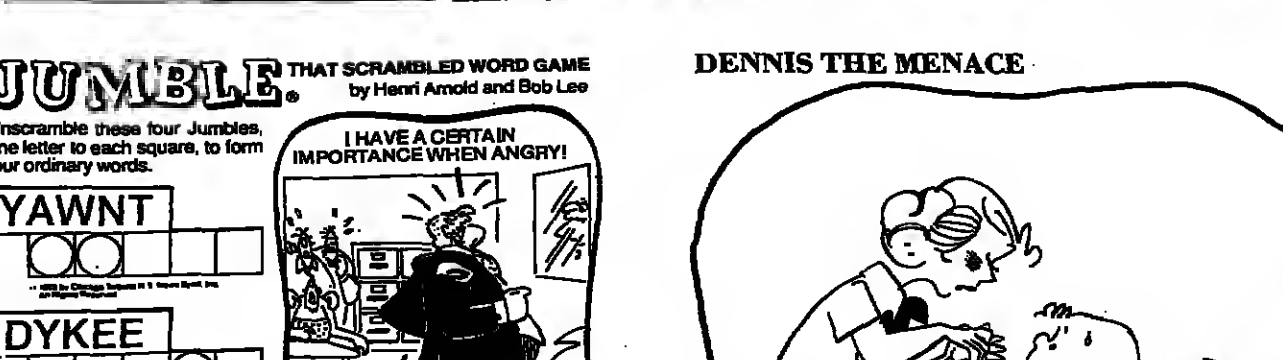
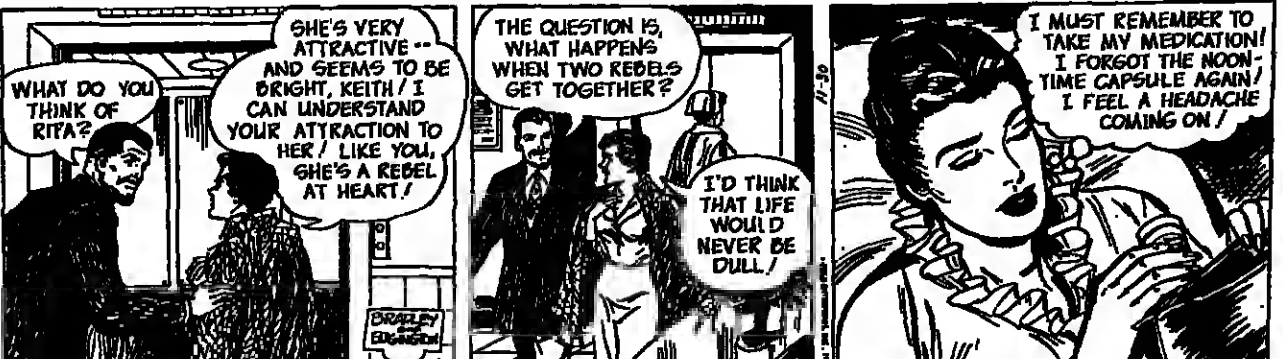
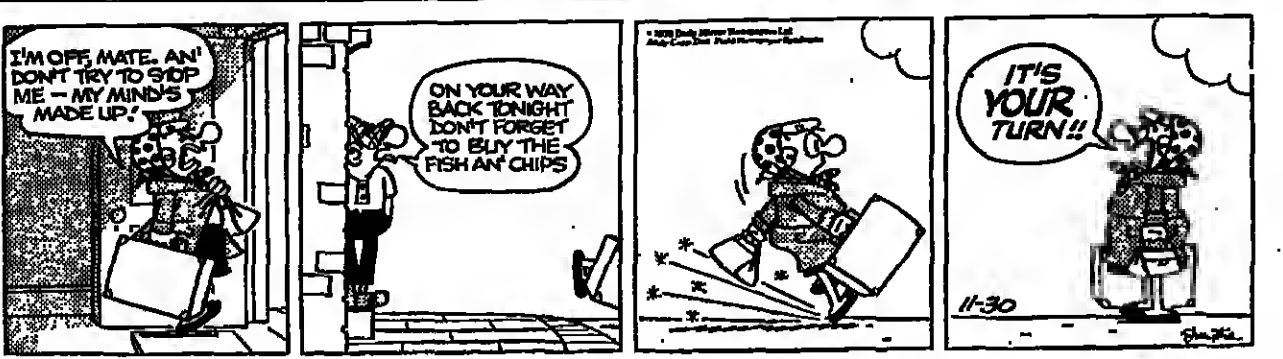
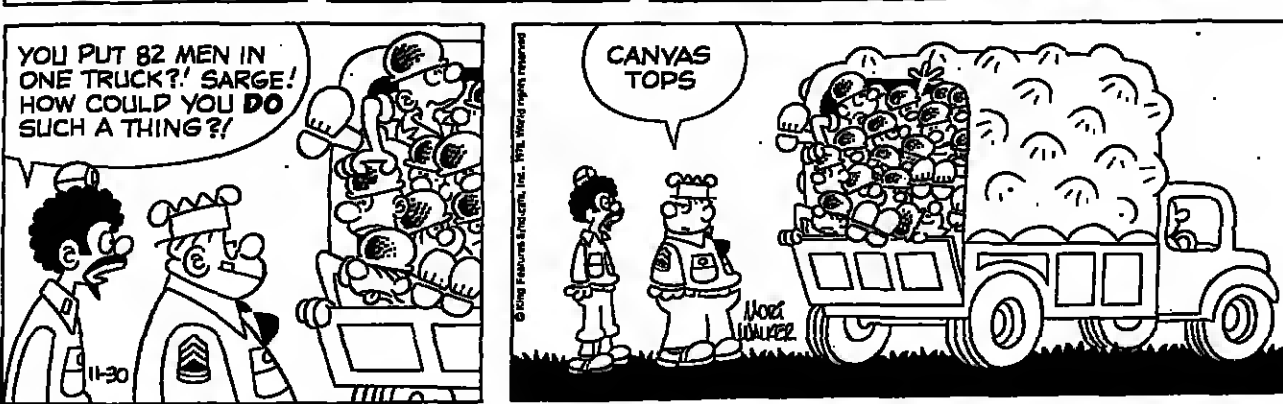
	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	11	52	Overcast	8	45
AMSTERDAM	2	34	Fair	27	81
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy	6	43
ATHENS	15	59	Showers	7	44
BEIRUT	21	70	Overcast	-2	28
BELGRADE	1	34	Snow	2	36
BERLIN	1	37	Rain	6	43
BRUSSELS	1	34	Fair	10	50
BUCHAREST	9	49	Overcast	-1	30
BUDAPEST	1	34	Snow	1	34
CASABLANCA	10	54	Overcast	0	32
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Overcast	11	52
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast	6	43
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast	-1	30
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast		N.A.
FLORENCE	6	43	Overcast	22	72
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy	10	50
GENEVA	0	32	Overcast	9	48
HELSINKI	-3	23	Overcast	1	34
ISTANBUL	19	70	Showers	4	39
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	7	45
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy	-2	28
LONDON	4	39	Mist		Rain
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Fair		Rain
				(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT)	

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the \$1: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

B.
C.



JAMES JONES
A Friendship

By Willie Morris. Doubleday. Illustrated. 259 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

“GODDAM I love you, Willie. You're my best friend,” says James Jones to Willie Morris near the end of “James Jones: A Friendship.” “I love you, too,” Morris answers him. “Unless your best friend I ever had, Willie, are very much caught up in the spirit of the touching homage to the congealer, who died in 1977 of congestive heart failure at the age of 62, you are going to avert your eyes at this exchange. Indeed, it would be easy to debunk this entire book, if you were of a mind to do so. For one thing, in reconstructing the career of James Jones, it tells a story that is already largely familiar, and it does so, in large part, with other people's words.

For another thing, there is the specter of literary croovism hanging over the project. Writing is a lonely business, we all know and understand; and writers, especially male American ones, seem to have a special oed for their saloons and their gangs, so doubt to compensate for the lack of what most of the rest of us get around the water cooler or along the assembly line or in the clubhouse or over lunch. But when writers rush into print to celebrate the sorts of friendship that the rest of us enjoy in relative obscurity, we have the right to be wary.

Finally, there is the matter of critical objectivity. Does Morris serve Jones' literary reputation by praising his work in the framework of his personal devotion to the man? I happen to agree with Morris' judgment that it was wrong to dismiss Jones, as too many critics did, for being a ooe-book ("From Here to Eternity") or a ooe-subject (World War II) writer. I also share Morris' opinion that, as ooe of Jones' editors put it, "his being an expatriate . . . worked against him in the New York literary establishment." But the question is whether the New Yorker's guest-writer who goes and gets some literary pretensions and settles in Paris and has a "saloon." But is Morris likely to win over any demagogues by closing his eyes to Jones' shortcomings as a writer and by carrying on as if he stood aloof at the apex of the U.S. literary pantheon?

Nostalgia by Proxy

All of this and more can be said of "James Jones: A Friendship," and it is all I would have said had the book left me cold. But it didn't leave me cold. If nothing else, it inspired a kind of nostalgia by proxy for the good times in Paris from 1968 until 1973, when so many Americans passing through would

drop in at the Joneses' house on the 116 St. Louis to play poker or argue politics or dance to the music of the 1940s or watch a tipsy James Baldwin mount the pulpit that the Joneses kept in their living room and beep fire and brimstone on the evils of drinking. (One day at lunch Andre Malraux talked so incessantly that he failed to notice the family dog pulling the leg of lamb off the table or the family children pulling it back on again.)

as Jones' constancy, strength and "bedrock" loyalty, and not least, the short run he had with Jones during the time of the novelist's life, when he and Morris were neighbors in Long Island. To short, Jones' "A Friendship" is as much a biography as it is a portrait, and, as self-exploratory stands as a fitting emblem of Morris' earlier autobiographies "The Tower of Babel" and "The Tower of Ivory."

Finally, there is a section which comes off as an appealing sonnet in these pages. I don't take anything away from Morris quoting someone else's words in a book. In any case, it was he who solicited the words, and as the most effective because of thousands of Morris' own. So is the following sketch by theelist Wilfrid Stead that Jones most sharply into focus: hounded in the doorway of Bridgehampton, L.I., Salome looked like a statue of a glacial eternal dogface . . . you didn't expect to see her any more for the next [two] weeks out, feet planted, eyes wary, for a fight or a laugh, when was on today's agenda. He held as if he had just stolen the cigar and was smoking the hell of it. And when the statue to all the gravel and sand of the rade ground were there, demure as a statue, he said, how the world were making out in this world.

"The statue was a work of and only an artist could have produced it. Up close, Jones was gentlest of men. His fighting—were over, he'd done all that a right time of life for it, and he some of the lazy assurance, prizefighter with nothing left to prove. If a brawl *had* broken, he would either have waited with interest, or broken it up turned ugly.

"Standing with him on his one night, listening to records, I had no trouble training myself to a cramped stage-canteen, with GIs racing there to get drunk and get laid in forget what they'd seen and they had still to see. While people are forgetting, artists remember. And Jones the was born back then, the specific image of his subject (which is better than looking like a w but of course much more than a funny, grouchy, courteous, who lived exultantly in the pre Oddly enough, I never heard talk about World War II. He had to."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt,
book reviewer for *The New*
Times.

***For Sale: Brick
In Valentine's
Day Massacre***

VANCOUVER, Canada. *Nov. 11 (UPI)* — George Patey wants to his pile of 413 old, chipped, clay bricks. Asking price: \$413. But these aren't just any bricks. Once, when assembled, garage, they were a 7-by-11-wall that seved Chicago gang stood against on Feb. 14, 1927, they were machine-gunned to in a battle for control of the rackets. They are what remain the St. Valentine's Day Mass wall.

The bricks will be placed in individual glass cases with a certificate of authenticity. Each brick is expected to sell for \$1,000, Patey says. The bricks are numbered in case someone wants to buy all 413 to reconstruct the wall.

low. Then South can maneuver ruff dummy's remaining diamonds with his high trumps, and he emerges with six trump tricks and five tricks in the side suits. The repeated ruffs reduce his trumps in they are shorter than the dummy's, creating the extra trick that is needed.

Notice that South does not need a three-two trump break. If he has the dummy reversal would be an inferior plan.

NORTH(D)
 ♠A J 10
 ♥A 8 8
 ♦A 8 6 4
 ♣A 7 5

WEST
 ♠9 8 7
 ♥Q 5
 ♦K J 9 7
 ♣Q 10 9 8

EAST
 ♠3 2
 ♥J 10 4 3 2
 ♦Q J 10 2 2
 ♣K 4

SOUTH
 ♠K Q 6 3 4
 ♥K 7 6
 ♦5
 ♣5 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The N
ding:

North	East	South	West
1N.T.	Pass	3♦	Pass
4♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade nine.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal is a good example of a type of play that is often overlooked in practice, the dummy reversal.

South lands in four spades by a simple route after his partner has opened ooe no-trump. An expert North would perhaps bid four clubs after the jump to three spades, thus showing the club ace and interest in a spade slam. But the result would be the same, for South would sign off in four spades.

To avoid compromising his hon-
or positions in the side suits, West
leads a trump, and this turns out,
more or less accidentally, to give
the declarer a difficult problem.
Any other lead would enable him
to play clubs at every opportunity
and to ruff his fourth club in the
dummy.

But after the trump lead, this plan would fail, rather unluckily, because West has length in both black suits. The declarer would succeed if East began with at least three trumps or at least three clubs, but as it is the defenders would lead trumps whenever they can, leaving South with only nine tricks.

The right play after the trump lead is to win \diamond dummy, cash the diamond ace and ruff a diamond

low. Then South can maneuver ruff dummy's remaining diamonds with his high trumps, and he emerges with six trump tricks and five tricks in the side suits. The repeated ruffs reduce his trumps until they are shorter than the dummy's, creating the extra trick that is needed.

Notice that South does not make a three-two trump break. If he did, the dummy reversal would be a superior plan.

NORTH(D)
 ♠AJ10
 ♥A98
 ♦A864
 ♣A75

WEST EAST
 ♠987 ♠32
 ♥Q5 ♥J10432
 ♦KJ97 ♦Q1032
 ♣Q1098 ♣K4

SOUTH
 ♠KQ654
 ♥K76
 ♦5
 ♣J932

Both sides were vulnerable. The N
ding:

North	East	South	West
1N.T.	Pass	3♦	Pass
4♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade nine.

What Direction Now for the Reds?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — In one season under the management of Sparky Anderson, the Cincinnati Reds won five championships in the National League West, four National League pennants and two World Series, ran second three times and finished off the board once.

"We now have the man to take us in a new direction," the general manager, Dick Wagner, said yesterday, announcing the dismissal of Anderson and the hiring of John McNamara as his successor. Without reflecting on McNamara, a class guy universally respected in baseball, one has to ask what direction Wagner has in mind. The only direction new to the Reds is down.

There was a time last August when everything came apart for the Reds and even Tom Seaver was kicking games away with his own errors. St. Burick of the Dayton Daily News asked Wagner flat out about Anderson's status.

Seeing His Clippings "Sparky is in absolutely no jeopardy," Wagner said. Burick wrote it and a few days later the general manager showed the clipping to Sparky, who hadn't seen it. "That is exactly the way I feel about you," Wagner said.

Until last Sunday, Anderson had no inkling that Wagner had changed his mind. There was no hint of it in September as the Reds chased the Dodgers home in the divisional race. There was no hint during the World Series or on the Reds' 28-day tour of Japan. When Wagner flew to California on Monday to tell Anderson he was through, Sparky, meeting the plane, assumed he wanted to confer on winter trade prospects.

Anderson had 24 hours to prepare a statement for the press. The one he came up with was characteristic: "It was a decision made by the front office and I will not discuss it."

Privately he said: "I will never do anything to tarnish the game. The game is bigger than I am. I have no animosity toward anyone. I was nobody and Bob

Howsam gave me a chance to manage a big-league club, which I thought I'd never get. Everything in this house I owe to Bob Howsam."

He was at the telephone in the den of his home in Thousand Oaks, Calif. The walls, he said, were adorned "mostly with World Series stuff. There's John Bench. There's Tony Perez finishing his swing, must've got a bit. There's me arguing with Harry Wendelstedt, the umpire. I must be 1976 because I see George Steinbrenner and Gabe Paul in a box in the background."

In his voice there was only the warmth of happy memories. He enjoys being reminded of 1976 when the Reds demolished the Yankees in four games to capture their second straight World Series. He has never hesitated to express his gratitude to Howsam, who had Wagner's present job in 1970 when he hired Anderson, an obscure coach with the San Diego Padres whose 17 years in baseball included one in the majors as second baseman for the Phillies. Howsam is president and chief executive officer of the Reds today but apparently he lets Wagner make his own decisions.

The Reds won 102 games for Sparky in his first year. He has never tired of pointing this out, out to boast of his own stewardship but to emphasize the quality of the team Howsam turned over to him.

Others, he would say, might take a chance with an untested manager, but who else would entrust a potential pennant winner to an unknown bushy?

George Lee Anderson's love affair with the Cincinnati organization was one of the great romances of our time. He is a straight arrow who believes deeply in all the old-fashioned virtues, with loyalty at the top. He was hurt when the Yankee dollar lured Doc Gullett away from the Cincinnati pitching staff and although he wouldn't admit it, he probably feels deep down that Gullett's sore arm is a judgement on him. He probably mounts



Sparky Anderson took to the golf course in California after his firing was announced. "I've never played better," he joked with reporters. "Maybe I should get fired every day."

Pete Rose deeply, too, though there has been no opportunity to consult him on that topic.

Considering his feelings and the performance of his teams, except perhaps to those who know Wagner very well, it can be argued that Sparky had the best team in baseball, maybe the best in two years. That's eminently debatable, though.

Blame Kuhn for Blue

It can be argued with at least equal force that the Dodgers are a better team. Cincinnati's pitching has been thin to the point of transparency, due in considerable part to Bowie Kuhn, who vetoed a deal for Vida Blue on the ground that strengthening the Reds would be bad for baseball. (The commissioner had previously blocked Oakland's sale of Blue on the ground that weakening

the A's would be bad for baseball.)

Even so, Sparky kept the Reds running one-two-three with the Giants and Dodgers, each team taking its turn on top, and the third week of August last summer. Then they hit that soggy spell and lagged about seven games off the pace until the Dodgers locked it up. A cosmetic improvement after that left them two and a half games back at the end.

If their stumble in the home stretch caused disenchantment in the general manager's office, the fans didn't share that view. In the smallest city in the league, the Reds drew 2,532,497 customers. That was a gain of 12,827 over prosperous 1977. Counting what 12,827 customers pay for parking, beer and hot dogs, that ought to pay the salary Sparky will get for out managing in 1979.

17 Teams Still NFL Playoff Contenders

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Because 17 of the 28 teams continue as plausible contenders for the 10 positions, the playoff situation in the National Football League defies conclusive analysis with three weeks to go in the regular season.

There are improving and deteriorating teams, but it is difficult to tell which will be which. Furthermore, winners and losers are being decided on the final play of a game, as happened last Sunday when Seattle beat Oakland in the last three seconds. Atlanta beat New Orleans in the last five and Minnesota beat Green Bay in the last 10. All but the Saints are playoff contenders.

"What a year!" Red Miller, the Denver coach, reflected this week. "A lot more is going to happen in this league in the next three weeks. It all points out the evenness of the teams this year, more so than any other year I can remember."

Lose One, Win One

Miller's Broncos were upset at Detroit last Thursday and fell half a game behind the Raiders in their division. Then on Sunday the coach almost fell out of his seat as he watched on television as the Seahawks' Elton Herring kick a 46-yard field goal to beat Oakland, 17-16.

"We better make up our minds to win the next three weeks," Miller said. That's the aim of all the contenders, and those who do win will slide neatly into the playoffs as division winners or wild-card qualifiers.

The wild-card selections, two from each conference, will be those teams with the best records that fail to finish first in their divisions. The two teams from each conference can come from the same division.

Wild-card teams will meet in two conference games Dec. 24 with the winners advancing to division playoff games the following weekend. Survivors play for the conference championships Jan. 7 and the Super Bowl follows at Miami Jan. 21.

The situation, division by division, follows with won-lost records in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST — "Now we have to win the rest," said Miami's coach, Don Shula, after the Jets (7-6) beat the Dolphins (8-5), who dropped two games behind the Patriots (10-2). The rest means Washington, Oakland and New England. Shula can forget first place.

The Jets have an outside shot at the wild-card berth even if they lose to Dallas in their final game. But they have to take Baltimore and Cleveland in their next two games.

CENTRAL — Pittsburgh (11-2) must pay attention because it plays Houston (9-4) on Sunday and the Oilers are about the hottest team in the league. Cleveland (7-6), like the Jets, has an outside shot at the second wild-card berth.

WEST — Sunday's game between Denver (8-5) and Oakland (8-5) will resolve some, but not all, issues. Seattle (7-6), over .500 for the first time in the franchise's three seasons, and even San Diego (6-7) could tie for the division title.

The Raiders' final two games are at Miami and at home against Minnesota, while the Broncos play Kansas City and Pittsburgh at home.

Prognosis: New England, Pittsburgh and Denver will be the division winners and the wild-card playoff game will be Seattle at Houston. That will leave Miami and Oakland out in the cold.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST — The Cowboys (9-4) have few problems because the Redskins (8-5) have collapsed and the next two games for the Eagles

(8-5) are against Minnesota and Dallas. The Eagles in the playoffs? It can happen, especially if they upset the Cowboys, and even by default because the NFC is so bereft of good teams.

CENTRAL — All five teams are still in contention for the division title, even though three — Chicago, Detroit and Tampa Bay — have 5-8 records. Minnesota (7-5-1) will probably stagger to the title. Green Bay (7-5-1) has yet to beat a team with a winning record.

WEST — The Rams (10-3), who play the Giants next, can continue

coasting. The Falcons (8-5) are also a hot team and their final foes are Cincinnati, Washington and St. Louis, one of them tigers.

Prognosis: Dallas, Minnesota and Los Angeles will be division winners, with Philadelphia at Atlanta for the wild-card game.

The division playoff games Dec. 30 and 31 will be played at the fields of the teams with the best records. The lineup could be Houston at New England and Denver at Pittsburgh in the AFC, and Atlanta at Dallas and Minnesota at Los Angeles in the NFC.

Many Troubles Afflict Golf's World Cup

PRINCEVILLE, Hawaii, Nov. 29

(AP) — The World Cup golf tournament, for decades the game's premier goodwill event, is troubled by politics, international schedules, inflation and some defections as it begins its 26th event this week.

"It's been a long year," sighed John Ross, executive director of the sponsoring International Golf Association and the man who stepped into the shoes of the late Fred Corcoran, the founder and guiding force of this once-prestigious tournament.

Since Corcoran's death last year, the World Cup — which brings together two-man teams from 48 countries — scheduled its tournament in Ireland and had to abandon that plan in the face of protests against apartheid in South Africa. That country is competing, but Gary Player, the defending individual titleholder, isn't playing for it.

Scheduling problems have cut deeply into the class of the teams representing such perennial powers

as Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The United States, which once dominated this competition but has won only once in the last four years, is represented by Andy North, the U.S. Open champion, and John Mahaffey, the PGA titleholder. Each is a rookie in this international competition but they form one of the strongest teams.

Mexico also has a strong representation in Ernesto Perez Acosta and Victor Regalado. Regalado is a PGA Tour regular and tournament winner in the United States, and Acosta is a former World Cup individual champion.

Spain, which has won the last two World Cup titles, has Manuel Piñero and Antonio Garrido. Not playing is Severiano Ballesteros, who was quoted in Europe as saying "why play for peanuts?" The tournament offers only a minimal purse, some \$2,000 to the winner.

With most of the premier Australian and New Zealand players tied up in an important tournament in New Zealand, those countries are represented by Dennis Clark and Kim Southern of New Zealand and Wayne Grady and Greg Norman of Australia.

The Japanese equivalent of the American Tournament of Champions also is being held this week. There was some question whether Japan would even field a team, but it finally came up with Norio Suzuki and Shigeru Uchida, who are far down the list of the Japanese money-winners.

"Of course there are a few guys

who we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Competition is on a two-level basis, individual play and total score for the two-man team. The 72-hole tournament will be played at Princeville, a development on Kauai, the westernmost island in the Hawaiian chain.

"I'd like to have," Ross said, "but we've run into some severe scheduling problems, some conflicts that were unavoidable after we had to change the tournament from Ireland."

Basketball Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the AP poll for men's college basketball, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points scored on Nov. 18-19: 1. Duke 11-1 (11) 1,010 2. UCLA 11-1 925 3. North Carolina 11-1 829 4. Kentucky 11-1 764 5. Louisville 11-1 764 6. North Carolina State 11-1 764 7. Michigan State 11-1 764 8. Villanova 11-1 764 9. Indiana 11-1 764 10. Kansas 11-1 764 11. Southern California 11-1 764 12. Texas 11-1 764 13. Iowa 11-1 764 14. Arizona 11-1 764 15. New York University 11-1 764 16. Maryland 11-1 764 17. Illinois 11-1 764 18. Ohio State 11-1 764 19. Wisconsin 11-1 764 20. Oregon 11-1 764

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE Patrick Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12 4 2 28 64 44 3. Detroit 12 4 2 28 64 44 4. Washington 12 4 2 28 64 44 5. Pittsburgh 12 4 2 28 64 44

Wales Division W L T Pts GF GA 1. Montreal 12 4 2 28 64 44 2. Toronto 12

